

New Zealand Tabbet

VOL. IV.—No. 191.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

FINDLAY AND CO'S.
OTAGO STEAM SAW,
PLANING MOULDING, DOOR, AND
SASH FACTORY,
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,
DUNEDIN.

They beg to intimate to Builders, Contractors, and the Public generally, that having just completed extensive alterations to their Plant and Premises, they are now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to them with the utmost despatch.

All the Machinery is on the best and most modern principles; customers can, therefore, rely upon all work being done in the best possible manner.

We would call special attention to our Door, Sash, Turnery, and Moulding Department, as recent improvements have enabled us to turn out large quantities of the best finish and design.

As we import large quantities of our Colonial timber in bulk, we are prepared, with our large sawing appliances, to cut on the shortest notice to any size.

Our stock, which comprises all the requirements of the Building Trade—including Builders' Ironmongery of every description—is at present too large to be noted in an advertisement.

Our very large Shed and Building Accommodation enables us to keep all stock suitable for up-country purposes, or which would be injured by exposure, completely under cover.

All Orders, coastwise or up-country, shall receive our best attention.

FINDLAY AND CO.

JAMES WALLS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGER,
Corner of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin
Has on hand and to arrive—
REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH
COOKING RANGES,
"Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and
Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.
Latest designs also

BRITANIA METAL GOODS, newest patterns.
Tea Trays, Hip and Sponge Baths, Lamps and
Chimneys, Brushware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Tinned and Enamelled Holloware, American
Brooms, Tubs, and Buckets, and Furnishing
Ironmongery of every description.

SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING
FORKS.

Manilla and Flax Rope, Seaming Twine, Scales
and Weighing Machines, Plough and Cart
Traces, Backbands, Lancashire and Scotch
Hames, American Axes and Churns, Pit and
Cross-Cut Saws, etc.

AMERICAN ANGLO CUT NAILS.

Wire and "Ewebank's" Patent Nails, Locks
and Hinges, Iron and Brass Screws, and
Builder's Ironmongery of all descriptions.

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
of every description.

Blasting Powder, Patent Fuse, Breech and
Muzzle Loading Guns, Sporting Ammunition,
Cartridges, &c.

Fencing Wire, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Fencing
Staples and Wire Stretchers.

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTLEPIECES.

A special line in English Galvanized Corrugated
Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet—best brands.
A general assortment of Carpenters' and
Joiners' Tools by the best makers, always on
hand.

Agent for: Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing
Machines.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL
Corner of

WALKER AND PRINCES STREETS, DUNEDIN.

P. O'BRIEN, - PROPRIETOR.

First class Accommodation. Single and
Double Bed-rooms, and a Bath-room. Private
apartments for Families. Charges moderate.

SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE
PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN
OTAGO. N.Z.



SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.



D. SAMPSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
AND MEN'S MERCER,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Despatch and punctuality guaranteed.
Noted for the sale of first-class goods.

J. HARDIE AND CO.'S

FRESH ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE,
CONSISTING OF

New and Fashionable Suits, Trousers, Trousers and Vests, Sacs, Pagets, Alpaca and Silk
Coats, White and Fancy Vests, Summer Overcoats, Engineers' Jackets and
Overhauls, White Shirts, Oxford and Regatta Shirts, Crimean and
Crape Shirts, Soft and Stiff Felt Hats, Drab Shell and Silk Hats.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

J. HARDIE AND CO. respectfully beg to announce the arrival of their New Purchases
which they can with confidence recommend as worthy of especial notice, being all of the best
description of goods, and are remarkable for their exceeding cheapness.

One Case Men's Tweed Suits, 50s
One Case Alpaca Coats, 12s 6d
One Case Youths' Suits, 25s, 30s, 35s
One Case White Shirts, 5s 6d

One Blue Jean Shirts, 2s 6d, 2s 9d
Two Cases Alpine Felt Hats, 5s 6d
Seventy dozen Cloth Caps, 1s 6d

Three Cases Boys' Suits, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s. 200 pairs Men's Tweed Trousers, 10s 6d
12s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d. Splendid lot of Scotch Tweeds from 2s 6d per yard upwards.

An endless variety of Ties, Scarfs, Belts, Braces, Shirt Studs, Merino and Cotton Sox, Merino
Under Shirts and Drawers, Night Shirts, Paper and Linen Collars, Umbrellas, Carpet
Bags, Travelling Trunks, Railway Bags, Opossum Rugs, &c.

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS
Corner of Prince and Rattray Streets.—Convenient to Railway Station.

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS."

Printed by

FERGUSON AND MITCHELL

During the Fete in aid of the Benevolent
Asylum, on the Premises of Messrs.
Guthrie and Larnach,
May 24, 1876.

OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

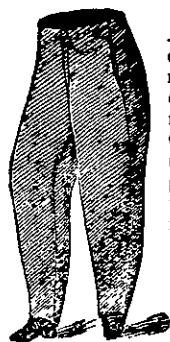
MESSRS. HALLENSTEIN BROS.,
Of the New Zealand Clothing Factory, following
the example of some of the large manufac-
turers at Home, and more especially with a
view of preventing the importation of Eng-
lish clothing, intend opening an extensive
Retail Establishment for the sale of their
manufactures. For this purpose, they have
fitted up commodious premises at the corner
of the Octagon and Princes street, which are
to be opened on Saturday, May 27. This
branch will be under the immediate manage-
ment of Mr. Laurenson, and under the super-
vision of Mr. B. Hallenstein, the head of the
New Zealand firm. Messrs Hallenstein Bros.,
under the management of Mr Anderson, a
partner in the wholesale and factory branch,
started the New Zealand Clothing Factory
about two and a-half years ago. They com-
menced on a comparatively small scale; at
present, they employ between 200 and 300
hands. They have had to overcome many
difficulties and much prejudice, but now their
goods, as will be seen from the ships' manifests,
are being sent to all parts of New Zealand. In
Dunedin only they have found persistent op-
position on the part of the larger houses who
are glutting this market with imported goods,
and, no doubt, the retailers find it to their ad-
vantage to push these in preference to local
manufactures. The proprietors of the New
Zealand Clothing Factory have, therefore, very
judiciously decided to introduce their manu-
factures direct to the large consuming popu-
lation of Dunedin; and, in order to do so effec-
tively, they have determined to sell a single
garment at the wholesale price. The selling
price is to be marked in plain figures on every
article, from which no abatement will be made.
The business is to be conducted strictly on the
cash principle, and all goods must be paid for
on delivery, but any article not found suit-
able may be exchanged, or the money returned. As
will be seen from the garments presented by
the New Zealand Clothing Factory in aid of
the Benevolent Asylum, and now exhibited in
this building, they are superior in style and
quality, and at a proportionately lower price,
than anything that can be imported. But,
irrespective of all these advantages, it is to the
interest of everyone to support an industry
which employs local labour, and is a direct
benefit to the butcher, baker, farmer, mecha-
nic, shopkeeper, merchant, and to all sections
of the community.

D. J. S T O H R

Wholesale and Retail
FAMILY BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN-STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

APPEAL TO THE INTELLIGENCE AND
COMMON SENSE OF THE PEOPLE
OF DUNEDIN.



AN Attempt having been made to dupe and delude the Citizens by false representations in the form of Bombastical Advertisements of Trashy Slop-made Clothing, the public are respectfully requested to be guarded against those Impositions which, being of necessity sold at lower prices are in the end very much dearer than Clothing obtained of a respectable professional Tailor, seeing that the materials used in the manufacture of these slop goods are of the meanest qualities made up, so as to deceive persons who are not judges, and in which there is really no wear or durability, from the utter absence of Conscientious Workmanship in the putting together of these

SHAM MATERIALS, as well as the want of taste displayed in the style of these misrepresented Garments. The Public will doubtless be easily convinced that it is always better to go to a respectable and thoroughly professional Tailor, one who is a

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

And thereby insure a Perfect Fit.

MR. G. EVE, in making this appeal, begs most respectfully to state that, whilst giving a Good Fit, and in the

NEWEST STYLE OF FASHION,

He adheres strictly to the principle of using none but First-class Genuine Materials, and allows no slop work to be put in; his prices being equally as moderate as those of the Unscrupulous Puffing Slop-Clothing Houses.

Please observe the Address:—

G. E V E,

Naval and Military Tailor, George-street, Dunedin, next British Hotel, and No. 6, Arcade.

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D., Homœopathic and Allopathic Physician, may be consulted daily between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 4 p.m., and in the evenings at Mr. Marshall's, Chemist and Druggist, George street, where also messages may be left. Temporary residence: Cumberland street, left division, next Albany street.

T. CHALMERS REID,

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

KENSINGTON HOTEL.

TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul-street.
KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

Visitors to Town will find every accommodation and will be treated with civility.

F. G. NAUMANN.

V.  R.

By Special Appointment to His Excellency the Governor Sir George Bowen, and Sir James Ferguson.

NOTICE.

FOR durability, excellence of finish, elegance of shape,
MUIR'S HATS ARE THE BEST.
Ladies' Riding Hats of the latest shape can only be had at Muir's shop.

No'e the Address—

Opposite Bank of New Zealand.



TIGER BRAND

G H O L L A H ' S
GREAT INDIAN CURES.
TIGER BRAND

Example of the numerous Testimonials received by the Proprietor from well known Colonists:—

Dunedin, August 31, 1876.

SIR,—Having taken your Gollah's Rheumatic Mixture for some considerable time, and having been completely cured by its use from the very severe Rheumatic Gout from which I had suffered most severely for the last ten years, I can bear testimony to its extraordinary curative powers. I am now free from all pain, and well in my health, and have the free use of my hands and feet, which I had not previous to taking your medicine. I think it right to state, for the benefit of others suffering from the tortures that I endured for the period above stated, that I attribute my restoration to health and my freedom from pain, entirely to the use of your invaluable medicine. I can strongly recommend it to those suffering from Rheumatism or Gout.

(Signed)

JOHN GRIFFEN, J.P.

The extraordinary and constant cures being effected by these never-failing remedies in every part of the Colony, warrant the assertion that they have NO EQUAL for Certainty of Cure. They can be had of all respectable Chemists and Medicine vendors throughout New Zealand.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

Dunedin, Gibbs and Clayton; Christchurch, Cook and Bess; Wellington, W. and G. Turnbull and Co.; Nelson, R. Hadfield; Auckland, Brown, Barrett and Co.; Westport, Bailie and Humphrey; Greymouth, Kennedy Brothers; Hokitika, Joseph Churches.

GIBBS & CLAYTON,
Wholesale Agents for New Zealand.
Trades purchasers treated liberally.

J O H N V E Z E Y
(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders in all parts of the City.

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED Known.—The Cheapest House for Venetian Blinds in New Zealand. No more Calico Blinds!—John Taylor, manufacturer of every description of Window Blinds, is prepared to supply the public with Venetian Blinds at One Shilling per foot.

VENETIAN BLIND WORKS
MacLaggan Street (opposite the Quarries).

J O H N H I S L O P

(LATE A. BEVELY),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND
JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

Every description of Jewellery made to order.
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
by Transit Observations.

N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical
Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care
will receive his utmost attention.

G L O B E H O T E L,

Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

W A N T E D K N O W N

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S
North East Valley Works.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,

PALMERSTON-STREET, RIVERTON.

MRS. WILLIAMS ... PROPRIETRESS.

Has much pleasure in announcing to the public that the above Hotel has lately been considerably enlarged and improved. It is now furnished with every comfort and convenience. All drinks are pure, and of the very best description.

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

T O O M E B R I D G E B O A R D I N G H O U S E

(late Carrier's Arms Hotel.)

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families.
Charges moderate. Good Stabling attached.

WANTED KNOWN—Mr. Thos. Robson, Tailor, has removed from Octagon to George street, next to Mr. Scoble, Bootmaker.

WANTED KNOWN—Twiced Suits from £3 10s; Trowsers, from 18s. Workmanship and fit guaranteed. T. ROBSON, Tailor.

K E M P T O N & W E L L S,

PAINTERS;
GLAZIERS AND PAPERHANGERS,
GREAT KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

M R. C H A R L E S R U S S E L L,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Singing.

Harmony and Thorough Bass.

Residence: Lees Street, Fern Hill,
DUNEDIN.

M. C. F L E M I N G

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE MERCHANT,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes &c., &c.

J. C A G N E Y,
OAMARU.

Bookseller, Stationer, Importer of Fancy Goods, and Crockeryware. The best brands of fancy and other Tobaccos always on hand.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MOSGIEL.

WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel has been newly erected near the Railway Station. Visitors will find it replete with every modern convenience and comfort.

N.B.—Good stabling and careful grooms. Horses and Traps always on hire.

LANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Successors to REEVES AND CO.,
Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated, and Mineral Waters, &c.

Importers of Machinery, and Cordial Makers Goods of every description.

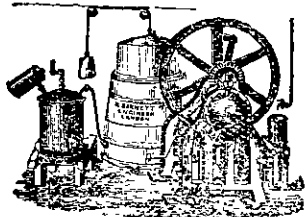
L., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of their various manufactures.

Always in Stock and for Sale, in bulk or case, matured

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Ginger Wine | Quinine Champagne |
| Ginger Brandy | Peppermint Cordial |
| Raspberry Vinegar | Clove Cordial |
| Orange Bitters | Tonic Orange Wine |
| Dukes Bitters | Cuaraco |
| Gooseberry Wine | Maraschino |
| Sarsaparella, &c., &c. | |

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.

Team Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial Maker's Goods of every description.

[There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lumb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1866. Of the Medicinal and other Beverages analysed, amongst which were samples of Quinine, Champagne, Soda Water, and Lemonade, Cordials, and Bitters, Professor Black speaks very highly. "There are none, he says, that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality."—Otago Guardian, December 4, 1874

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

GEORGE O. DRISCOLL,
TIMBER MERCHANT,
(Formerly of Princes-street South),
Has commenced business in Cumberland St., corner of St. Andrew-street.
Building Materials of every description on Sale at Lowest Rates.
CUMBERLAND STREET,
G. O. DRISCOLL AND CO.

ECONOMY IN FUEL!

NEWCASTLE COAL SUPERSEDED
by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.
Send no more Money out of the country, but order of BATTSON and BROWN, Great King street.
Kaitangata coal, 30s per ton; best Colonial, 22s per ton; Shag Point, 35s per ton; cut dry Manuka, 25s per load; cut dry Pine, 18s per load. Full weights.
BATTSON AND BROWN,
Next Christian Chapel.

PRINCE OF WALES FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

WATERS AND RYAN

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public that the above Hotel will open on Wednesday, the 18th inst., with first-class accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, and Liquors of the choicest brands. Billiard Room fitted with Thurston's Exhibition Table. Hot, cold, and shower baths always ready.
WATERS AND RYAN, Proprietors.

CITY COMPANY
HIGH STREET DUNEDIN.

The Undersigned having taken over the Business of the above old-established Company from the 17th June instant, respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded their predecessors. They beg to assure the public that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention.

Shipping Supplied. Families waited on for orders.

S. G. SMITH & CO., Proprietors.

£20 OFF PIANOFORTES.

£15 OFF PIANOFORTES.

THIS immense Reduction will be made in consequence of LEWIS SOLOMON, George street, being about to RETIRE from the Retail business.

- 50, 60, and 75 per cent. off Music
- 20, 25, and 30 per cent. off Band Instruments
- 30, 40, and 50 per cent. off Henry's and Czerny's
- 25 and 30 per cent. off Violins, Concertinas and Accordions
- 30 per cent. off Musical Boxes and Music stools
- 40 per cent. off Canterbury and Whatnots Violin Strings and Fittings at less than half price

This sweeping reduction is made to effect a speedy clearance. There are 60 of Erard's, Brinsmead's, and Kirkman's Pianos to select from at a reduction of £20 and £15 each.—To arrive by next vessel from London—

- 15 BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS at £35
- 20 BORD'S FRENCH PIANOS from 33 Guineas each. 45,000 Pieces Music and Songs to select from.—The stock of Pianofortes now on hand is well-known to be the best in the Colony, and will be cleared off at less prices than charged for inferior trash. Music at 1/2, 1/3, and 1/4 London price. £20 and £15 OFF PIANOS.

LEWIS SOLOMON,

George-street.

N.B.—No business transacted on Saturdays

UNIVERSAL HOTEL
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.
Refreshments always ready.

GLASGOW ARMS HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MURPHY ... PROPRIETOR.
(Late of Sandhurst, Victoria.)

Has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous friends that he has commenced business at the above address. The Hotel is located in the principle business part of the City, and is within easy reach of the Railway Station, and Rattray-street Wharf.

None but the best brands of Liquor kept.

First-class Stabling.

Observe the Address—Princes-street and Moray-place, Dunedin.

FRANCIS MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
George Street.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

BURT & MURDOCH'S
(Late Gibbs and Clayton's)
STEAM SAW MILL,
PLAINING, MOULDING, TURNERY,
PACKING-CASE AND SPOKE
MANUFACTORY,
CUMBERLAND-STREET AND MORAY PLACE.
DUNEDIN.

Having taken over the above premises and made considerable alterations and improvements in the plant and machinery, we are now in a position to execute all orders with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

Special attention will be bestowed to the SAWING,
PLAINING,

MOULDING,
& TURNERY

BRANCHES.

And from the great facilities now at our disposal they will be found replete with every article requisite for the trade.

PACKING CASES & BOXES

Always on hand. Can be had in any quantity.

Timber cut to any size on the shortest notice. Country orders will receive immediate attention.

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz. :—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street London.

** Beware of counterfeits that emanate from the United States.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

G E O R G E R ' W E S T ,
IMPORTER OF

ORGANS,

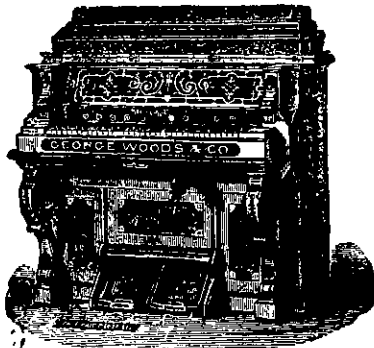
HAR-

PIANO-

(MONIUMS,

FORTES,

MUSIC,



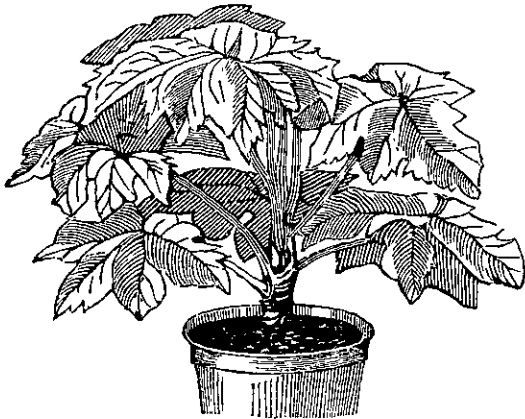
And every Description of Musical Instruments,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SOLE AGENT FOR GEORGE WOOD & CO.'S
UNRIVALLED AMERICAN ORGANS. See above Illustration.
Prices and Particulars forwarded on application.

W I L L I A M R E I D

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEED MERCHANT

Agent for Pure California Grown Alfalfa;



DIRECTLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Removed Temporarily to this Address during the Erection of New
Premises in High Street.

W. R. invites the Public,
before they buy their Trees and
Shrubs, just to call at the above
Address, and see what they can
buy for a little money.

Fine Pines, from 3d each;
two loads fresh from the Nursery
per day.

400,000 strong 2-year old
Thornquicks.

50,000 Evergreen Privits, from
2 to 4ft. high.

Euribia, for garden fences.
In one season, you can have a
perfect fence.

10,000 Walnuts; price very
low per 1000.

Gooseberries and Currants;
really strong and good, and
prices to suit the times.

Roses of the newest varieties
and leading Show Flowers, from
1s each.

Filbert Nuts, very fine and
strong; fit for bearing; at a
very low price per 1000.

All Trees well packed FREE
OF COST, and delivered at the
Station or Wharf, or any part
of the City.

CATALOGUES ON APPLI-
CATION.

Awaiting your Favors,
WM. REID.

FOR SALE,
TREES.

Apples from 1 to

8 years old

Pears from 1 to

7 years old

Plums from 1 to

6 years old

Cherries, Peaches,

Apricots, Quinces,

Mulberries,

Raspberries,

Strawberries,

Gooseberries,

Currants—Red,

White, and Black.

Filbert Nuts,

Walnuts, from 1

to 10ft. high.

Thornquicks.

Privit Brier.

Euribia

Rhubarb and As-

paragus Roots

Box for Edging

Herbs and other

Roots.

FOR SALE,
SEEDS.

300 Bushes Rooted

Haws and Holly

Berries.

Ash, Oak, Secy-

more, Limes,

Hornbean.

Scotch Spruce and

Larch Seeds.

All the Hardest

Californian Pine

Seeds.

All kinds of Gar-

den and Agri-

cultural Seeds.

Perennial, Cocke-

foot, and Lawn

Grasses.

Clovers of the

Finest Samples.

Golden and Black

Tares.

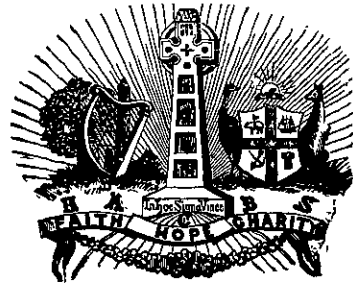
Gum and Wattle

Seed.

H I B E R N I A N A U S T R A L A S I A N C A T H O L I C B E N E F I T
S O C I E T Y .

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill
Lawrence
Dunedin
Naseby
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and Nelson.

Registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and at present numbering 116 Branches and over 6,000 members.

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

The entrance fees and rates of subscription will be found to compare favourably with those charged by other societies, and are as moderate as practicable, having due regard to the benefits secured, a synopsis of which is subjoined:—

A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for TWENTY-SIX CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, 15s. for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s. for a further period of thirteen weeks; on death of wife, £10; at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately on joining. If a single man with a WIDOWED MOTHER, AND BROTHERS AND SISTERS (under 18 years of age), he has medical attendance and medicine for them. A member removing can have a CLEARANCE which will ADMIT him to ANY branch of the Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life Honorary Members are provided for, and may, on the payment of a SMALL weekly contribution, secure medical attendance.

Our fellow Catholics have no longer the excuse, heretofore too well founded, that there is no Catholic society for them to join, offering advantages equal to those afforded by other benefit societies, as the HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY is in a position to offer benefits not to be surpassed by any other society in New Zealand; it is therefore confidently anticipated that in a very short time many thousands will be enrolled in its ranks throughout this Colony, forming an institution to which it will be an honor to belong, and of which the members may feel justly proud.

As set forth in the introduction to the Rules, one of the objects of the Society is for the members to "Cherish the memory of Ireland," rejoicing in the prosperity and condoling in the sufferings of their native land, and to bind them yet closer in social chains of fraternity and friendship in this distant land. Also, to endeavor to instil into the minds of the Celtic-New-Zealand race a veneration for the land of their forefathers, in order that they may imitate, if not excel, the faith and virtues of that devoted nation; and to extend the hand of fellowship to their co-religionists of every nationality, participating with them in a brotherly spirit every benefit, social and pecuniary, the Society affords.

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

Any person desirous of having a branch opened shall make application to a branch, verified by signatures of not less than thirteen persons not members, who wish to become members thereof; also the signature of the resident Priest, if available, and at the same time forward the sum of 10s. each as proposition fees.

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... PROPRIETOR.

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MEALS ALWAYS READY.

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Has now on hand the following WORKS just received, viz. :—

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 Eternal Happiness of the Saints, by Card Bellarmine, 4s. 6d. by post 5s.
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 The undermentioned Christmas Annuals just to hand:—
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

The BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

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A Collection of Poems and Lyrics, a number of which have appeared in the leading Colonial Newspapers during the past few years.

The Volume will be crown 8vo. size, printed on toned paper, with lithographed portrait of the Author, and will be extra bound in cloth, with gilt covers and title, containing about 200 pages.

The price will be 7s. 6d. to subscribers, and 10s. to non-subscribers, and as the Edition will be limited, subscribers will please send in their names with Post-office Order made payable to

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M R. J O H N C. H O Y T E

ARTIST,

DUNDAS STREET,

NEAR THE LEITH BRIDGE,

DUNEDIN.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending November 22, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—A large supply of about 185 head were yarded to-day, a large proportion of which were of good to prime quality. In consequence of the number yarded, prices slightly receded, best quality realising—say, for bullocks, from £12 to £17; cows, £8 10s to £12— or equal to 32s to 33s per 100lbs for prime quality. At the yards we sold 40 head, and have during the week sold 50 head privately.

Fat Calves.—A few offerings. Good vealers are worth 40s to 60s, according to weight and quality.

Fat Sheep.—About 1800 were penned, consisting of cross-breeds, all of which were shorn with the exception of one lot of 500. We quote shorn sheep at from 12s to 13s 6d— or equal to 2d to 2½d per lb; in the wool, at 17s— or 3d to 3½d. At the yards we sold 300 at above rates.

Fat Lambs.—A large supply of 300 penned, which sold at from 8s to 12s 6d, according to size and quality. At the yards we sold 120, and during the week have placed 1000 privately for forward delivery.

Store Cattle continue in good demand at late quotations—say, from £6 10s to £9 for bullocks, and £4 10s to £5 10s for cows. We shall offer 300 head at Mosgiel on the 5th prox.

Wool.—Cablegrams dated London, November 8, advise continued great competition at the sales in progress, prices have advanced to February rates, thereby recovering the total fall in prices from that date. This has taken all interested in this staple by surprise, gratifying to growers, however perplexing for buyers to guide their operations. Some small clips were offered at the sales this afternoon, for which there was keen competition, greasy cross-breeds realising 8½d to 9½d; merino, 8d to 9½— shewing a near approach to last season's rates.

Sheepskins.—We catalogued 1500 skins, which participated in advanced rates for wool; green cross-breeds, none; merinoes, 5s 1d; dry cross-breeds, up to 5s 3d; merinoes, 4s 9d.

Hides are exceedingly dull. It was with great difficulty we effected a clearance of the lots we offered. Wet salted at 3d to 3½d per lb for good conditioned; inferior lots very low prices. The fall in leather has so reduced the value of hides in all markets that shippers cannot operate.

Tallow continues in brisk demand, very medium quality bringing 25s 6d to 30s 6d.

Grain.—Wheat is chiefly out of farmers' hands and not obtainable, though with a further advance in flour to £16 per ton, high rates could be obtained. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the next harvest promises to be large, and will be four weeks earlier than usual, if propitious ripening weather succeeds the favorable growing, almost forcing season. New wheat is expected in the mills in the Oamaru district in January. Oats are in better supply and reported to be a little easier; we made sales of fine feed to-day at 2s 3d. Barley is more enquired for, feeding samples being required to take place of fowls' wheat, of which there is little in the market. Malting samples are still neglected.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending November 22, 1876, as follows:—The demand for station and farm people is almost satisfied for the present; for ordinary day laborers there is a steady enquiry, but employers complain of the quality of the men. Couples, with country training, are at last moving off. Skilled trades are more active, and men, with colonial experience, can easily get work. Hotel servants are more asked for with the near approach of the holidays. Female servants, trained, are very rare. Storemen and clerks must show good references to get placed. Wages—Couples, £65, £70, and £80; shepherds, £65 and £70; ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; day labor, road, rail, and bush, 8s and 9s; cooks, waiters, barmen, groomers, &c., 25s to 50s; house girls, 10s, 12s, and 15s; hotel girls, 12s, 15s, 20s, and up to 30s; dairy people, 15s to 20s; boys and girls, 6s to 10s; shopmen and clerks, 30s, 50s and 60s; shearers, 17s 6d and 23s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending November 22, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1½ prints, 1s to 1s 2d; fresh butter, in lumps, 11d; powdered and salt butter, 1s to 1s 2d; fresh butter is still very plentiful, and the grocers are salting down large quantities every week, and no demand for salt butter. Cheese, best quality, 1s 2d; new season cheese (fine), 1s 2d; side and rolled bacon, 11d to 1s; Colonial hams, 1s 2d; English hams, 1s 6d; eggs are now very scarce and retailing, 1s 6 to 1s 8d per dozen.

MESSES. M. AND J. MEENAN, George Street, report the following as the latest quotations:—Flour—Large bags, £16; small do, £16 10s per ton. Oatmeal—£13 10s per ton. Pearl barley—£22 per ton. Bran—£5 15s per ton, including bags. Pollard—£6 10s per ton. Chaff—£4 per ton. Hay—£4 per ton. Potatoes—£4 to £4 10s per ton. Carrots—£2 10s per ton. Wheat—4s 6d to 6s per bushel, for good milling samples. Barley—2s 3d to 2s 9d per bushel. Oats—2s 1d to 2s 3d per bushel. Cheese—8d to 9½d per lb.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending November 22, 1876:—Retail: Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb.; boiling do., 4d to 5d per lb.; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb.; steak, 6d to 9d per lb.; mutton, 3d to 6d per lb.; veal, 4d to 8d per lb.; pork, 9d to 10d per lb.; lamb, 3s 6d and 4s 6d per quarter.

A touching reception took place in the Vatican on the 24th July, when the Holy Father gave audience in the Loggia of Raphael to the old lady inmates of the charitable institution on the Janicula, founded and maintained by Prince Torlonia. These old ladies, some of whom were over ninety years of age, were accompanied and literally sustained by the Daughters of Charity having charge of the institution. The Holy Father passed among them, talking to them, giving each his hand to kiss, exhorting them to patience and resignation, and, finally, conferring upon them the Apostolic benediction.

Poets' Company.

THE ELEMENTS.

A TRAGIC CHORUS WRITTEN AT SEA—BY THE VERY REV. J. H. NEWMAN, D.D.

Man is permitted much
To scan and learn
In nature's frame;
Till he well-nigh can tame
Brute mischief, and can touch
Invisible things, and turn
All warring ills to purposes of good.
Thus, as god below,
He can control,
And harmonise, what seems amiss to flow,
As severed from the whole,
And dimly understood.
But o'er the elements
One hand alone,
One hand has sway.
What influence day by day
In straighter belt prevents
The impious Ocean, thrown
Alternate o'er the ever-sounding shore?
Or who has eyes to trace
How the plague came?
Fore-run the doublings of the Tempest's race?
Or the Air's weight and flame
On a set scale explore?
Thus God has willed
That man, when fully skilled,
Still gropes in twilight dim;
Encompassed all his hours
By fearfullest powers,
Inflexible to him.
That so he may discern
His feebleness,
And e'en for earth's successes
To Him in wisdom turn,
Who holds for us the key for either home,
Earth and the world to come.

TO THE AUTHOR OF "GRAFFITI D'ITALIA."

More precious than the learning thou shalt gain,
Thy father's name, thy wealth of youth's bright morn,
Anew in thee thy mother's genius born,
Is the soul's yearning that doth form thy pain.
O true philosopher! who not in vain
Hast heard the voice of wisdom, nor with scorn
Stiflest the sighs, thine intellect that warn
Of things most high which for its search remain.
If "steep" to thee the way, arousing fears,
Know heavier feet than thine have gained its end,
That all the pangs of travel pite to flight.
Trust not the doubtful promptings of the years,
Nor full assurance on each point attend.
"Who doth the truth cometh unto the light."

H A W T H O R N D E A N.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE SISTERS.

"O, MARION! my dear, my only sister, don't say that. I was only thinking if it were right for me to talk, even to you, of other people's affairs."

"How supremely silly!" replied Marion. "You worry yourself about trifles with an intensity worthy of Dr. Nelson. He was scrupulous to a degree; tormenting himself about little atoms of conduct, and would hardly trust himself to look at me, or speak to me, after my engagement; ceased his visits almost entirely, and made himself observed by every one; underwent all kinds of self-imposed penance, to punish himself for falling in love with me."

"Mamma writes as if papa were very fond of him," said Rosine.

"Mercy! yes," replied Marion; "I never saw him take to any one as he did to him. I suppose he was the means of saving his life, and I think he would have been glad if I could have looked at him with his eyes; but dear me! a country doctor's wife! there's only one thing worse—a country minister's wife. One might like to be the lady of a notable city physician," she added, pinching Rosine, "the first of the faculty; and I can imagine a position worthy of effort, were I a Protestant, as the wife of a popular preacher or a bishop, but a country doctor's or country minister's companion!—one must be devoid of ambition, surely!"

Rosine did not reply, her mind was wandering back through the two years of separation, and the reflection, "How changed!" seemed to strike her dumb; she feared they could never come together again as when they were children. In Marion's breast was something of the same thought, "How changed!" but they were both mistaken; time had not changed, but only developed their natural traits of character. They were preparing to retire for the night, and as Rosine did not begin the reading of the note, Marion took the pins from her luxuriant mass of chestnut hair, and commenced her toilet, saying very indifferently, "You may do

as you please about reading me the note, or telling me anything of your new friends."

Rosine was willing to do anything but do wrong to soothe her sister, and she commenced slowly, without looking up:

"Navy Yard, December 18—.

"My Sweet Young Friend:

"I must congratulate you on your reunion with your sister, of which I heard to-day from Sister Agnes. I hope I may yet have a little place in your thoughts. Come and see me with your sister, you know you are always welcome. Mrs. Laura Hartland was with me yesterday, she misses you constantly, but your friends are right, your young fresh heart should not be made the recipient of sorrows like hers. I wish I could comfort her, but naturally she is very anxious about the Lieutenant just now"—she hesitated.

"Go on," said Marion eagerly, "I have been wishing to ask an explanation of some expressions I heard the Doctor use yesterday; it seems that she had desired to go to her husband, and the Colonel prevented it."

"I knew nothing of it!" replied Rosine, with surprise.

"Well, I picked it up from the end of a conversation; but go on," she added, impatiently.

"There is nothing more of Laura here," said Rosine, and continued her reading—"We hear from Harry almost every steamer; he is getting on finely, is at present at Strasburg, working hard at his profession."

"Profession!" cried Marion, looking around from the glass, "I thought he was in the navy!"

"He was in the service," replied Rosine, "but resigned on account of the war with Mexico, which he could not justify to his conscience."

"Very foolish of him!" said the sister, in a tone slightly contemptuous. "What had he to do with the right or wrong of the matter? If he obeyed orders, the responsibility rested with the government."

"You reason like the Commodore," said Rosine, laughing. "He was mortally angry with his son."

"I don't wonder," replied the sister; "it is a great hinderance to the rise of a man to change his profession after being established. Does he live on his father in the meantime?"

Rosine's face flushed with indignation as she replied, "You don't know Harry Greenwood. He is above all meanness."

"He has a warm advocate in you, at least," said Marion, looking keenly at Rosine, who blushed painfully; "but go on, let's hear what his sister says of him."

More reluctantly than ever, Rosine continued her reading, still loath to offend her sister by seeming to want confidence—"He thinks to stay in Europe two or three years. Father is a shade more reconciled, at least he does not speak of my brother with the severity that so distressed me. Come to me soon, my dear one, and I will tell you more of his daily life. You will find a loving welcome from your attached,

"DORA GREENWOOD."

It was true, as Marion had surmised from what she had overheard, that Laura had desired to go to her husband. Since Le Compte's departure, her anxieties for Aleck had redoubled, and she had even gone so far as to secure a passage in a steamer bound for the Gulf of Mexico.

Sister Agnes could not persuade her to the contrary; with all the energy of her former days, she was determined; there was but one thing to be done, Colonel Hartland must be informed of her intentions. The good Sister performed the painful task as a matter of plain duty. No sooner was he aware of her plan, than he called upon her, and used every argument to dissuade her from her purpose, begged her to consider that Aleck was in the midst of preparations for carnage and blood. Finding that he made no impression, he changed his tactics, and told her plainly that under the circumstances the world would say, and not without reason, that she followed Le Compte. This was "the unkindest cut of all," but it kept her where she was.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BEFORE THE CASTLE OF VERA CRUZ.

WE must carry our readers to the Gulf of Mexico, where, before the Castle of Vera Cruz, the X— was anchored, preparing for the siege that was to make so many bleeding hearts. The spirit of conquest of people and territory was the spirit of the Mexican war; not to subdue enemies, or to defend one's own, but to attack a harmless population. Of course there could be but little true patriotism in such a war; there was but small heart in it, as many of the officers themselves acknowledged. We can compare it to nothing but a fight between a bull-dog and a small terrier; but with the moral or political aspects of the war our narrative has but little to do. Lieutenant Alexander Hartland was at Vera Cruz, foremost in that terrible siege of five days, and bore his part so well that he was promoted to the "Captaincy," with the addition of a ball in his thigh, which threatened to lame him for life. Either care, or the sickly climate, or some nameless wear of the soul, had told on his lithe and vigorous frame, and he was ill prepared to bear his wound. It was at this juncture that the new surgeon arrived. From that time Captain Hartland grew almost dumb, and the lines about his mouth and chin deepened daily; he became stern with his men, and reticent with his brother officers, treating Le Compte with chilling coldness, cutting off every effort of the surgeon to draw him into conversation, repelling all inquiries as to the condition of his wound, and savagely hoping Le Compte might become amenable, by some infringement of rule, to a court-martial. But the surgeon was too wise for him; through all his icy coldness he was as courteous to the Captain as possible, always saluting him in a deferential and kindly way, returning his gruffness with forbearance, and a certain kind of humility, which said, "I know I have injured you, and I will do all I can to repair it in your person."

There were times when the Captain was almost frantic, so exasperating were his thoughts, and nothing but the strict discipline of a man-of-war could have prevented a violent outbreak. It was specially galling to Aleck to feel that he was coming more and more within the power of the man he had come to hate; his wound was growing day by day more troublesome for the want of proper treatment, and the fever of the climate had made its appearance on shipboard—either might bring him into the Doctor's hands any day. And they came at last, both together; the wound broke out afresh, and delirium and fever came upon him; his heart had been taxed too far. After he was transferred to the ship's hospital the fever ran higher, the bounding pulse became sharper each day, till two of his brother officers twice stood over him, watching for the last breath. But Le Compte, who had tended him faithfully, assured them that the worst was yet to come—when the raging fever had burned out, and he should come to himself; and his words proved true. That night was the turning point; three times the nurse said he was gone, but Le Compte plied him with stimulants, and to his unwearied efforts he owed his life. The first glimpse of returning reason was shown in the averted face, when the surgeon stooped over him with the necessary draught. The Doctor saw this, and withdrew at once, leaving the close care with the nurse, and only appearing when the Captain was sleeping, and withdrawing altogether as soon as he was able to speak. The first word was "letters," but when the package was given him, he could only hopelessly touch them. The alcove where his cot was placed was in a dim and darkened corner, and he held the letters near him many days, till he was able to ask for more light. A mirror hung opposite, and the reflection of his unshorn, emaciated face amazed him; he hardly knew himself. To recall his identity he raised his hand to stroke his unclipped beard, when he started as if a serpent had stung him, though the curtains were down, and no human eye was upon him, for there, on the fourth finger of his left hand, above the seal ring which he always wore, was a plain gold ring; there could be no mistake, for in spite of the tremor which seized him, he drew it from his finger, and read, "*Vincet omnia, vincit amor.*" He ground his teeth with rage, not against Le Compte, but against the false, degraded, worthless woman who could part with that ring; it was burning, searing proof of her infidelity. Her whom he had trusted through all, had restored to his shaken confidence when all but he frowned upon her; he needed no further proof, his decision was made.

The disclosure carried him into a relapse, and for many days he lay speechless, taking no notice of anyone. Captain Jones came to him again, when Le Compte had by assiduity brought Hartland where he could think and speak. With a wayward, way-worn heart, he felt no gratitude for his recovery, he wished he had been carried out with the dead.

"Read these for me," he said to Captain Jones, pointing to a package of home letters, "and put these into an envelope, and return them unopened to Mrs. Laura Hartland," he added, sternly; they had come from his wife during his illness. The letters from his father's hand, full of paternal love and solicitude, were evidently written with a perfect knowledge of the most minute circumstances of his son's position. "Thank that friend" (he wrote more than once), "whoever he is, who writes so particularly to relieve our anxiety."

"Le Compte," said Aleck, very decidedly, when Captain Jones looked up from the sheet, as if he would inquire who was this friend.

"Impossible!" replied the Captain, equally decided in his tone. "I feel it, I see it," said Hartland; "I am under infinite obligations to him, Jones; obligations I can never repay; he has not only saved my life, for that I almost hate him, but he has opened my eyes, and for that I cannot be too grateful."

"And you believe the rascal?" questioned his friend with surprise.

"The proof is unquestionable, not a word has passed between us, but he—say no more," he added, feeling he was taxing himself too far, "henceforth, I am a free man."

His decision was irrevocable, his tone was frigid, so severe, that his friend did not argue. From that day the relation between the Surgeon and his Captain was an amicable one. Although Aleck Hartland was quiet and cold, there was nothing of hauteur or revenge in his manner towards Le Compte. He even talked with him sometimes when there were many listeners, on the common topics of the day, but he carefully avoided meeting him alone.

The Captain's fever and his still open wound had left him unfit for duty, and he only waited orders from the Department for a furlough, and looked forward ultimately to a discharge from the service, with a feeble body and blighted hopes.

HOGARTH'S MASTERPIECE.

HOGARTH was once applied to by an exceedingly wealthy, but very penurious old nobleman, to paint the main hall of a new mansion with an historical piece—a style of embellishment much in vogue among the aristocracy of the period. Hogarth was open to the proposition, and was asked what he would charge to paint upon the walls of the hall a representation of the passage of the children of Israel across the Red Sea, pursued by Pharaoh and his host. The painter viewed the hall, and replied that he would do it for a hundred guineas. The miserly old nabob turned up his nose in amazement at the enormous charge. He would give twenty guineas for the work, and that was more than he deemed it worth. Hogarth, as may well be supposed, was both vexed and mortified by this estimate of the value of his labor; but he nodded and held back his temper, and finally said, if the sum were paid to him in advance, he would undertake the job. The close-fisted nobleman consented to this arrangement, and he could not repress a chuckle

of inward satisfaction in view of his grand bargain as he paid over the money. Hogarth pocketed the twenty gold pieces, and promised that he would commence work on the morrow. Bright and early on the following morning the artist appeared at the mansion, accompanied by a stout assistant, who bore a huge bucket of common red paint; and at once they proceeded to daub the walls of the hall, and the panels, and the dadoes liberally with the glaring pigment. An hour before noon, just as the nobleman was getting up from his bed, Hogarth knocked at his door, announcing when the host appeared: "Well, sir, the work is done." "Done!" cried the astonished aristocrat. "What is done?" "Why the painting of your wall, sir," not knowing what to make of this marvellous explanation, the old nobleman threw on his dressing-gown and went down to view the result of the artist's labors; and his consternation can be better imagined than described upon beholding the unbroken and unrelieved brick red hue that covered walls, and cornice, and wainscot. "What in the name of wonder is this?" he cried, rubbing his eyes, and gazing from the daub to the dauber. "That, sir," replied Hogarth, with a low bow, and with a serious look, "is the Red Sea!" "The Red Sea! But—but—where are Pharaoh and his host?" "Why, sir, they are all drowned!" replied Hogarth. "Well, and where are the children of Israel?" "They" said the painter with an assuring nod, "have all crossed over on the other side?" The old niggard found it in vain to complain; and for producing the host of Egypt and the Israelites Hogarth finally received his hundred guineas.

GYPSIES AND THEIR FRIENDS.

WHERE did the gypsies really come from? In what country was the cradle of this race of wanderers? A question which has been answered in a hundred ways; the wildest theories have been advanced, and on the slenderest grounds. They wandered from the province of Zeugitana, in Africa; they were fugitives from the City of Singara, in Mesopotamia, driven out by Julian the Apostate; they came from Mt. Caucasus; their name, "Zigeuner," is a corruption of Saracener; they are the Canaanites whom Joshua dispossessed; they are Egyptians; they are Amorites. All these theories are based upon their names. Other origins are assigned them from the peculiarities of their customs and language; they are faquirs! they are the remains of Attila's Huns; they are the descendants of Cain; they are German Jews, who, during the dreadful persecution of the fourteenth century, betook themselves to the woods and remained there till the troubled times passed over? they are Tartars, separated from Timur's hosts about the beginning of the fifteenth century; Circassians, driven away from their homes by this very Timur with his Tartars; they are Bohemians; they are Sudras from India. All these opinions and many more are enumerated at length in Grellmann, and quoted by every body who has written on the subject. As we write these lines, we read that M. Bataillard, who has made the gypsies his study for many years, has in the press a paper in which he attributes altogether a new origin to them. Mr. Charles Leland's opinion is that they are the descendants of a vast number of Hindus of the primitive tribes of Hindustan, who were expelled or emigrated from that country early in the fourteenth century, and that they were identical with the two castes of the Doms and Nats—the latter being at the present day the real gypsies of India. The people have drawn around them a whole literature of inquiry and research. The names of Simson, Borrow, Pott, Grellmann, Liebiel, Paspatis, Smidt, which are readiest to our hand, have been quite recently supplemented by the addition of Mr. Charles Leland and Professor E. H. Palmer. Rommany literature is like the Homeric ballads, inasmuch as it is entirely oral—unlike the Iliad, it is extremely limited in extent. Borrow, in his latest work, gives a few songs and pieces in verse, but the Rommany folk are not given to poetry.—'Temple Bar.'

REFORM OF CHURCH MUSIC IN GERMANY.

THE ecclesiastical authorities in Germany, despite the innumerable obstacles in their way at the present time, are still actively engaged in enforcing the reform of Church music. In the Arch-diocese of Munich and Freising particularly the work has been pushed on vigorously, and within the last year or so two Pastorals have been issued to the clergy on the subject, in consequence of which a considerable increase has taken place in the number of Cecilian choirs or societies. The Pastoral issued on the 19th June last by the Vicar-General of Eichstädt is a good specimen of the instructions issued by the German ecclesiastical authorities, and we will therefore give an extract from it here:—"The periods of regeneration in the Church have at all times had near them a history of the reform of Church music. The Council of Trent, which is the nearest to us, attached great importance to the improvement of Church music, as well as to the reform of morals. And Providence has always at the right time sent men who were in a position to carry out such a reform. Popes like Gregory, Princes like Charlemagne, Bishops like Ambrose, tone-poets like Palestrina. It was never a mere question of music that occupied the Church, but it was always a question of Divine worship that roused her into activity. Founded by the Divine Redeemer Himself in order to unite men together throughout all ages in the worship and service of God, and thus to guide them to a blessed futurity, the Church, in admitting the arts into her sanctuary, can only give them the position held by those blessed spirits who surround the throne of God, adoring and serving Him, proclaiming to men His sanctity or His will, and deriving from this their own beauty and blessedness. The Church adores and serves God by celebrating her Liturgy. The object then of the arts must be identical with that of the Church, and they take their rank and dignity according to their relation to the

central point of that Liturgy, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. But no art is in such close connection with the liturgy as song. One may say that song was our Redeemer's "cradle-gift" to His Church. Whilst the first Divine Service was being celebrated in the humble stable of Bethlehem, Heaven sent forth choirs of angels to glorify that holy night with their songs (Luke ii. 13). With song the Sacrifice of the new and eternal Covenant was inaugurated in the *cenaculum* at Jerusalem (Matt. xxvi. 30); and amidst songs of praise the first Christian congregation was founded (Acts ii. 47). Song has the prerogative of being the eldest of the arts as the servant of God and of the Church.

But it also has the privilege of rendering the most direct service. Wherever there are altars upon which the Holy Sacrifice is solemnly offered there sacred song accompanies it. That which the Church has to say solemnly, that which she has to pray, the expression of her sorrow or joy, the Church intrusts to song, and wherever there are souls following our Blessed Lord, whether it be in innocence or in penance, they are following Him with their hymns and songs.

The Church is not in absolute need of the art. At the Council of Trent it was partly decided to banish music from the Church if it should be found impossible to convert it from the errors into which it had fallen, but Providence provided the means of bringing back the "Prodigal Son" to his father's house, and of clothing him with new raiments. Unfortunately a time came, and we still remember it, when it was forgotten that Church music is solely the servant of the altar, not mistress of the Sanctuary; that it is there for God's honor not for self-glorification; that it should reflect the bright rays beaming from the Holy Sacrifice, and not obscure them; that it should have within it the spirit of God, not the spirit of the world; that it should listen to angels' hymns, not to those of the world. Happily within the last ten years new life has been infused in the Church. The proofs of this are everywhere, and on all sides a strong inclination to bring the principles of the Church into operation has manifested itself. In the domain of ecclesiastical music also a turning-point came, and Germany saw the Cecilian Society spring up, whose object it is to banish from the Sanctuary that which is unworthy of it, and to establish new schools of music for the larger churches, to aid in restoring the liturgical music even in the smallest churches. That this society is an ecclesiastical one is guaranteed by the recognition it has received from the Holy See; that it will be successful is guaranteed by the blessing which has been bestowed upon it by the Holy Father.

But success depends upon the co-operation of the clergy, particularly the parochial clergy, who, as regards Church music, also are the guardians of the Sanctuary. It is a good beginning when each priest takes care that in his church the ecclesiastical laws are strictly observed; it is a step further when he procures good Church music for the choir, when he stirs up the zeal of the choirmaster, when he notices his labors, encourages his efforts, expresses approval of what he has done, and encourages him to make further progress. The path of perfection is trodden when our clergy take an interest in the district Cecilian Societies (as many already do); when they cause them to be established, and assist them in giving musical productions, thereby helping to diffuse sound knowledge and refined taste.—'Tablet.'

METEORS CONSIDERED.

THE origin of meteors was long without receiving a satisfactory explanation, that most generally accepted being that they were caused by the existence of inflammatory gases in the atmosphere. The *ignis fatuus*, no doubt, is produced in this way, for it has been found to change its motion by the slight current of air preceeding a person walking toward it. But the intense velocity of the meteors that appear in August and November, which is about equal to twice that of the earth in its orbit, or thirty-six miles in a second, and the great elevation at which they become visible, the average being sixty miles, indicate clearly that they are not of terrestrial but cosmical origin—that is, they originate from the interplanetary regions, innumerable fragments of heavenly bodies that have been shattered to pieces traversing space, and, being brought within the sphere of the earth's attraction, precipitate themselves upon its surface. Moving with the great velocity mentioned through the higher regions of the air they become so intensely heated by friction that they ignite, or are at least rendered visible, and are either converted into vapor, or, when very large, explode and descend to the earth's surface as meteoric stones or aerolites. Professor Thomson, of the British Association, says that they are "small bodies which come into the earth's atmosphere, and the instant they touch it their surfaces are heated beyond the point of fusion or even of volatilization, and the consequence is that they are speedily and completely burned down and reduced to impalpable oxides." The brilliancy and color of meteors are variable; some are as bright as Venus or Jupiter. About two-thirds are white, the remainder yellow, orange or green. The problem of their origin must be regarded as the same with that of the asteroids, revolving around the sun between the orbs of Mars and Jupiter, and of the planets themselves. Some astronomers consider their origin precisely the same as that of the comets, which may be regarded as only meteors of vast size.

The singular regularity and periodicity in the recurrence of the great manifestations of meteors in the months of August and November, which has been noted for many years, and with few exceptions their rushing from particular points of the heavens show still further that they are extraneous bodies encountered by the earth in the course of her revolution around the sun. In order to explain the occurrence of meteoric showers on the same days in August and November each year it is necessary to suppose that the number of these bodies is inconceivably great, and that they are revolving round the sun in orbits which intersect or meet our own

in the regions of the ecliptic through which we pass on those days. In addition, the fact, before stated, of their diverging from certain fixed points among the stars, and their great velocity strongly favor the idea of their foreign origin. The elements of their orbits correspond almost with the comets of 1862 and 1866—the November meteors with the latter, and the August with the former, showing that the comets and these meteors belong to the same rings in which they move. It is probable that Biela's comet, in 1845, and others have been divided and sub-divided, so as finally to be separated into small fragments, moving in the orbit of the original comet, and thus constructing a meteoric stream.—'N. Y. Herald.'

LONDON GOSSIP.

[From the Lady Correspondent of the 'Evening Telegraph.']
London, September 11.

THE poor Earl of Beaconsfield has at last been baited, badgered, and bullied out of his silence and solitude at Hughenden Manor. Forced to speak at last, he has endeavored to explain the meaning of words about which a quibble had been raised by the 'Times.' This he has done to the satisfaction of all etymologists, but scarcely to that of the feverish portion of the public already in hot pursuit of the barbarous Turk and resolved to chase him from all his strongholds of Europe. By cool observers, however, it is not supposed that the horror manifested against the Turks for their as yet unproved horrors committed against the Bulgarians is totally devoid of prejudice and self-interest. Mr. Spurgeon himself, who so devoutly prays aloud to God to drive the Turks from Europe, and to send them defeat and shame in revenge for the atrocities committed by them during the war, and who attributes to "Romish enmity towards the Eastern Church" the dignity and moderation evinced by the Catholic clergy of England in their treatment of the subject and their objection to calling down from the pulpit the vengeance of Heaven against any portion of the human race, deeming such violence unchristian and unseemly, is now reproached in his turn with having once uttered a hope that "every capital in Europe would ere long be in possession of a Baptist chapel, and that the great desire of his soul would be fulfilled could he but live to see a Baptist chapel founded on the spot where stands the great mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople." The Earl of Beaconsfield is therefore subjected to the persecution carried on to his very hearthstone at Hughenden on account of the silence which is regarded as that of indifference in the cause, and has to pause in his musings on the pomps and vanities of this wicked world to defend himself from the attacks he cannot but despise. It is to Hughenden that for many years he was wont to retire to write the 'Oriental portions of his romances, for it is there that his collection of Eastern souvenirs has always been kept undisturbed. It was to Hughenden Manor he hurried straight without a moment's pause on landing from the steamboat which bore him back to England after his Eastern tour. Among the reminiscences of his life it is still the souvenir of those days that the Earl of Beaconsfield loves best to recall. Seated outside the hall door of the Manor House upon the green sward, with the sheep feeding beneath the very windows of the mansion, he would recount the wonders of his journey to the family group gathered round him. The elder Disraeli would listen with doubt, which always provoked a merry war between father and son and the mother and aunt, the latter a remarkable woman, who always, to the day of her death, persisted in declaring that her Ben would become the first man in England, for that even falsehood from him was of far more value than truth from other people. Sometimes the group of listeners would be embellished by the presence of Miss Pardo, who had taken the little cottage at Bradenham, close by, in order to be near the spirit-moving influence of the brilliant heir of Hughenden, and who, fired by his bright descriptions of his travels in the East, went and did likewise—her two volumes of the City of the Sultan being the result of the inspiration. Many people still remember the terror produced one day among the harvestmen in the fields round Hughenden on beholding "young Disraeli" rushing through the corn in full Turkish costume, brandishing a glittering scimitar high above his head, and cutting fiercely at the wheat ears as he went, uttering all the while the most furious oaths in the Turkish vocabulary—until he arrived at Miss Pardo's door with a whole group of barking dogs at his heels, and the women and children of the village flying in every direction. The object of this mad frolic beneath the burning sun was to convince the ladies of Bradenham Cottage of the thoroughly Oriental aspect of young Mr. Disraeli in Oriental costume.

A letter to 'Les Missions Catholiques,' from Jerusalem, dated August 3, after informing us that "the telegraph brings news daily of fresh victories gained over the Servians and Montenegrins," drily continues, "And yet the Government does not cease levying fresh troops. These levies, as one may suppose, are not made without difficulty, for the sentiments of patriotism, exiled from our Europe, would not seem to have found a refuge in the Ottoman Empire." In mixed countries, such as Palestine, the difficulty reveals itself still more forcibly. The Christians pay the blood tax, and are thus exempt from military service. This is not a privilege which the Government intended to confer upon them. In peace time they complain bitterly of the weight of this impost, but at present they may congratulate themselves. It must not, however, be supposed that they are free from all apprehensions. Imagine, for example, the bitter jealousy of the Mussulmans, obliged to set out in a mass to fight the Christians of Europe, whilst they leave behind them their Christian fellow-countrymen seated at their own hearths. The old hatred, renewed and doubled by jealousy, exhibits itself in maledictions and threats. Such is the present state of Jerusalem. We lately saw a few hundreds of soldiers of the reserve, newly enrolled, enter Jerusalem, amidst shouts of "Death to Christians!" uttered by the relations and friends of the recruits.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

LONDON, November 10th.

At the banquet given by the Lord Mayor, last evening, Lord Beaconsfield said that the Government policy aimed at the maintenance of peace, and at the same time at the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Turkey and the Provinces, while upholding the integrity and indebtedness of Turkey by the strict observance of the Treaty of Paris. The Government proposed to hold a Conference on the position of Eastern affairs, which would be accepted by the Great Powers interested. The Premier further declared that the policy of England was essentially one of peace, although no nation at the present time was better prepared for war, if either the liberty or the existence of the Empire was menaced.

Lord Derby has forwarded a despatch to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in which he reviews the action of the English Government, and confirms the previous despatch of the 2nd of October (the despatch in which he refuses to concur in the proposals of the Vienna Note.) He asserts that though the recent atrocities had caused a deep agitation in England, public feeling would at once change if it was believed that the integrity of Turkey was menaced by Russia.

November 11th.

The Emperor Alexander, in the course of a speech at Moscow, said: "I wish to obtain a conference to agree upon a settlement of the Eastern question; but if I cannot obtain rightful guarantees, I am determined to act independently; and I am sure the whole of Russia will respond to my summons."

There is intense excitement in the United States over the Presidential election. It now appears that the later returns render the election of Tilden doubtful.

The wool market is stronger. Prices are still advancing. There has been a recovery of from 2d to 3d per lb., bringing the rates up to those of last February sales.

Wheat is also dearer. New Zealand has sold at from 48s to 50s.

November 14.

Money firm, with slight advance. Stocks are moving upwards. Consols, 96½; Australian securities firm. New Zealand flax firm, at an advance.

CLERICAL CELIBACY.

We read as follows in the Dublin 'Telegraph':

The Bishop of Manchester somewhat astonished his listeners the other day at Warrington, by demonstrating the practical wisdom of the Catholic Church in its strict enforcement of celibacy on the part of the priesthood. The Bishop entered with great frankness into the question, setting aside all examination into the moral superiority acquired by the sacrifice of the domestic ties so dear to human nature, and the display thereby of the more entire devotion to the Church, and merely taking into consideration the value of the law in its practical and worldly sense. The occasion of the bishop's speech was the anniversary of the Institution for the Relief of the Widows and Education of the Daughters of the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester and Manchester, and, after the luncheon given on the lawn, without which no religious celebration is ever considered complete in England, his Grace, who presided, after being warmed up to the difficult task he had undertaken, while praising the zeal and charity of the institution, ventured to remonstrate against the very necessity for its foundation. As president of the feast he felt in duty bound to propose "Success to the Clergy Widows and Orphans Institution," but begged to impart a few of the suggestions which had occurred to him with regard to the objects of the charity. He owned to the justice of the sentence pronounced by some members of his clergy which stamped him as a hard-hearted bishop because he had so repeatedly refused to prefer a clergyman simply because he had been imprudent enough to marry without the means of keeping a wife, and had brought into the world a greater number of children than he could provide for. The bishop owned to a preference for those men who could work, and he could not recognize the fitness of the man who had forgotten the lesson of prudence, and whose appeal for preferment was founded on no other merit than having a wife and six children, always considered a sufficient motive in the possessor to entitle him to the best living in the diocese; then, encouraged by the approval of his audience, the bishop went further still, and argued that marriages amongst the clergy were evidently arranged when the Protestant Church was in its infancy, out of a mere spirit of opposition. The Catholic Church being bound to celibacy, it followed that the Church of England must be bound to marriage, which was rather an ingenious argument on the part of his Grace. The bishop's candor in owning his great sorrow at perceiving that his clergymen were not slow to go in that direction afforded great amusement. "Indeed they are rather too precipitate," said the bishop in conclusion, "for I always observe that the young clergyman least earnest in his work is sure to be most earnest in the art of making love." The effect produced by the bishop's speech can be easily imagined; great laughter and good humor, winking amongst the widows and orphan daughters of the clergy, for whose benefit the entertainment was given, and much pious disapproval amongst the elders of the Church whose sons and daughters have long since been provided for. Some little indignation was manifested also amongst the young curates present, who beheld in the argument an attack upon their principles, if not upon their actual practice; and many a resolution to marry was suspended—many a wise resolve to abstain for a while till the bishop's opinion had become modified was silently adopted by the younger branches of the clergy there assembled. The speech is said to have created considerable displeasure amongst the clergy as a body, and numberless have been the expostulatory letters received by his Grace since the luncheon at Warrington.

PROCESSION AT DIEPPE.

[From the Westminster 'Gazette.']

I was evidently in luck's way at Dieppe, for I had the good fortune on Sunday evening, after renewing a visit I had paid the previous day to the chapel on the cliff to fall in with a procession in this fisherman's quarter of the good town of Dieppe. The procession started from the new church which has taken the place of the old chapel of Notre-Dame-des-Grèves, where many a generation of brave sailors had offered up their prayers, and wended its way to the large Crucifix, fifty feet in height, standing at the entrance of the harbor. It was essentially a sailor's procession; a miniature ship covered with flags, in the middle of which stood an image of the Blessed Virgin and Child, was borne on the shoulders of four stalwart sailors, whose bronzed faces bore witness to their seafaring life. This characteristic display formed the centre of the procession, and was guarded by long lines of sailors on either side. In front was borne a lofty cross, preceded by six acolytes, who, with great precision and at regular intervals, swung their censers high in the air. A large image, silver gilt, of the Blessed Virgin, borne by four girls dressed in white, with white veils gracefully and modestly falling over head and shoulders, followed next in order. The Children of Mary, all in white, lined the passage and scattered flowers on the way. Troops of women, in their picturesque dress, followed in long lines. Again sailors, bearing a flag, attended their patron saint, passed along, accompanied by their wives and daughters, or, may be, here and there by a more shy, but admiring sweetheart. Groups of girls followed, bearing on trestles mossy mounds covered with followers. Flags and flowers followed in close succession. The air was made sweet with the perfume of flowers and the scent of the smoking incense. Priests in white surplices marched two-and-two chaunting the solemn hymns of the Church or the litanies, the responses to which were caught up by the vast crowd with all the melody of numerous voices rising and falling together and mingling with the murmur of the sea rolling up to the mouth of the harbor. When the long-drawn procession at last reached the gigantic Crucifix, priests in splendid copes, surrounding the temporary altar, knelt before the Tree of life and offered up the supplications of the Church for the salvation of those especially whose lives are daily and nightly in the peril of many waters. The large space in the front of the harbor was enclosed by high poles dressed with flags. The stand of the cross was covered with flowers, and the crown of thorns on the head of the Saviour of the World was replaced by a wreath of blood-red roses. The vast masses of the people in every variety of costume kneeling before the towering cross, the white robed girls standing near the bronzed sailors, vested priests, Sisters of Charity, images, crosses, flowers, and flags, the sea in the distance, the sun pouring down its glory on this spot partly sheltered by the high cliff on which stands the chapel I have before spoken of, made up a scene of picturesque beauty, which was only surpassed in its influence on the mind by the simple and touching piety of the kneeling multitudes of men, women, and children.

In returning from the picturesque fisherman's quarter to Dieppe proper one falls in again with ordinary people and more commonplace sights. Yet, to do the people of this town in Normandy justice, I must say that I have seldom seen a more modest and well-behaved people. The activity of the women is remarkable. They are always at work, now in the market-place, now mending their husbands' nets; whilst the men, with both hands in their pockets, lounge on the quay, or are stretched at full length in sheer listlessness. At one corner of the quay I watched for a long time thirteen men and one boy doing nothing. This is an ordinary sight; but I never saw an idle woman. They are always active and on the move; they do not even appear, strange to say, to have time to flirt. An intelligent and keen-eyed companion remarked to me that an image of a woman might fitly be erected on the brow of the cliff near the chapel, whose extended arm, outstretched over the city, and indeed over France, might threaten, unless it speedily repented, destruction to that portion of the human race which denies God and is unfaithful to woman.

For the sake of its deeper truths, the exaggerated statement may perhaps be allowed to pass muster.

A SEEKER AND FINDER.

The following information on the "Tree of the Virgin Mother," which we find in a European exchange cannot fail to be of interest to the readers of the 'Catholic Review.' It is to be found at the village of Metarich, a few miles distant from Cairo, and in the immediate neighborhood of the ancient Heliopolis, whose site is now occupied only by a few scattered ruins and a picturesque monolith of over fifty yards high. Near this monolith is the present village of Metarich, an old heap of houses in a state of ruin, presenting a most wretched appearance, but surrounded, however, by large and well cultivated gardens, in the centre of which rises, with an imposing appearance, the large tree of the Virgin (*Segar el Mariam*), an old sycamore, under whose shade tradition has it that the Holy Family reposed at the time of their flight into Egypt. This sycamore is very large. Seven men could hardly span the lower part of its trunk. Its age is unknown, but by the concentric circles which a section of one of its largest branches, which has been detached from the trunk for some years past, presents, we may conclude that it has withstood the storms of several centuries. The present Viceroy of Egypt, at the time of the inauguration of the Suez Canal, presented this sycamore to France, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Empress Eugenie, who went to see it. She had it surrounded with an elegant railing and appointed two guardians to protect it and take care of the lilies and geraniums which she caused to be planted around it. These guardians are still paid by France. This tree is held in great veneration, not only by the Christians, but even by the Arabs. Natives and foreigners gather its leaves to which they attribute therapeutic virtues.

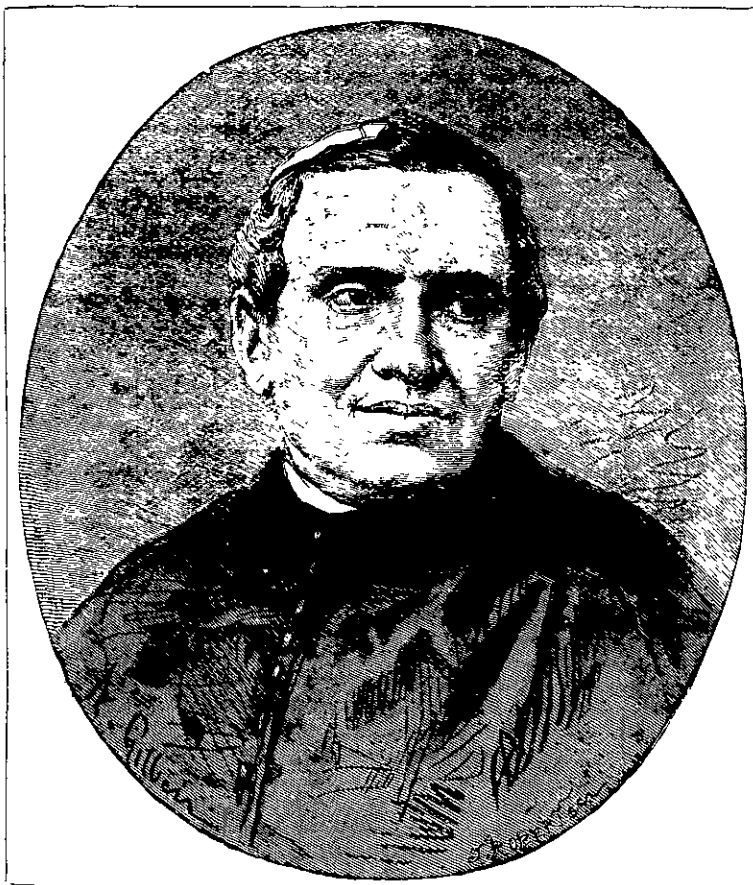
Death of His Eminence Cardinal Antonelli.

"My father, my father, the Chariot of Israel, and the driver thereof."



It is with deep regret that we learn from a recent European telegram of the fatal termination of the illness of his Eminence

Cardinal ANTONELLI. His Eminence was born in April 1806, and thus at the time of his death was in the seventy-second year of his age. He was a member of a family belonging to the Italian middle-classes, and a native of Sonino. By his abilities and merit he had recommended himself to the notice of Pope GREGORY XVI., but it was not until the reign of his present Holiness, Pope Pius IX., that he attained to the lofty position which he occupied, and adorned by his virtues for so many years. He was raised to the Cardinalship under the title of St. Agatha, in June 1847, and besides bearing the honors of the scarlet, he filled the high positions of Secretary of State, President of the Council of Ministers, Prefect of the Sacred Apostolical Palaces, of the Sacred Congrega-



tion of Loretto and of the Consulta, &c.

As a statesman his Eminence ranked second to none in Europe; he was far-seeing, clear-headed, and prudent in the extreme; and had intellectual ability alone availed to avert the evils that overwhelmed the Holy See during his administration, his would have been the hand to have dispersed them. But here wisdom and moderation were insufficient; brute-force should have opposed brute-force, and dishonesty been met by dishonesty. Neither, it is needless to say, were at the disposal of the Papal Government, or within the compass of Cardinal ANTONELLI'S powers.

Up to the time of death throughout the troubled pontificate of the Holy Father, who nevertheless we are thankful to say survives him, his Eminence was a most faithful and unbending supporter of the Pope, who is known to have been deeply attached to him, and for whom his love and veneration have long been proverbial. One of the surest signs indeed

of the approaching dissolution of the great Cardinal is said to have been a partial failure on his part, during a late Papal visit to his sick chamber, to recognise the august presence that had ever until then excited his reverence and admiration.

Although surrounded by the atmosphere of a Court, the life of his Eminence was simple in the extreme. At five o'clock in the morning he arose from his bed, and we find that, notwithstanding his rigor to himself, he was so compassionate on his dependents that rather than disturb the members of his household at so early an hour, he himself served the Mass which his chaplain then celebrated—for Cardinal ANTONELLI, as no doubt, most of our readers are aware, was not a priest. At six o'clock he was ready to commence the labors of the day, which he did by taking his place at his desk, where he remained until the time came for him to wait upon the Pope; and when his Holiness' directions had been received and his wishes attended to, the Cardinal Secretary was open to the needs of all comers for the hours ensuing.

The personal appearance of his Eminence is said to have been striking; he was of commanding height, and remarkable for a bright and piercing eye. His manner was peculiarly charming, and had he so willed it, few men of any station were more qualified to shine in society, but he was not ambitious of such distinction; he preferred retirement, and was rarely seen in public, except when duty demanded his presence there. The method of his life was clearly indicative of self-immolation to a great cause, and that cause was the Church of CHRIST. "Woe to us," he once said, "if we allow either passion or self-interest to affect the affairs of the Holy See."

It appears to us a most pregnant fact that there is no form of genius known amongst men of which we do not find remarkable examples devoted to the service of Holy Church. Now it is an orator who, disregarding the attractions offered by the sure acquisition of forensic honors, dons the habit of a monk, and esteems himself rewarded by preaching in comparative obscurity the doctrines of Christianity; such was LACORDAIRE. Now it is a great thinker, one whose intellect has power to pierce the hidden depths marvelously, and who is possessed moreover of wondrous means of expression, so that his every word fascinates and subdues, and he likewise goes and lays down all at the feet of the Successor of the Fisherman; such is NEWMAN. Again it is a man formed to control kingdoms, a diplomatist whom nature has fitted with every gift necessary to the guidance of Courts, and he binds himself to the helm of that State, which of all others is least munificent in his day of earthly honors; such was ANTONELLI.

Were we writing of an ordinary monarch and his minister, we should feel inclined to ask who would replace to his royal master the loss of so well-beloved and faithful a servant, but we recollect that here the Vicar of CHRIST is concerned, and that such an inquiry would consequently almost bespeak irreverence, and a disposition to doubt that God will provide. Certainly all things are in His hands, but here we seem to see this more plainly, so that, if in addition to the other trials that press upon him, the Holy Father is to find himself bereft by death of all those who have grown old in his service, and become endeared to him by many ties, we shall remain assured that strength will be given to him to bear this as well as the rest with serenity, and still to continue to the end the steadfast leader of his flock, and their strong defender.

Considering what the temper of the times has been, it followed, as a natural consequence of his intrepid faithfulness and unflinching honesty, that Cardinal ANTONELLI was throughout the course of his eminent career an object of hatred and dread to many. The Secret Societies detested him in proportion as they recognised his fidelity to the Catholic Church, and his great abilities. Their fury was excited by the one, and their fears by the other, so that, with the fate of Count Rossi before their eyes, the friends of the Minister felt many times anxious because of the dangers that surrounded him; but from which the Hand he trusted to shielded him well, and at length withdrew him untouched when the appointed hour had come.

No less detested was he, according to their calibre, by the various Protestant sects; calumnies were disseminated respecting him without the least scruple, or the slightest regard to truth; and, he who writes this brief and imperfect sketch, were it now the time to introduce such matters, could of his own personal knowledge detail a few anecdotes on the subject in question, that could not fail to amuse, although they might at the same time in some measure cause disgust.

But the affection and veneration in which he was held by the Catholic community in all parts of the world might well have atoned to the venerable Cardinal for the contemptible proceedings of those who were his enemies because he was pious, honorable, and able. We know of no name amongst men on earth, excepting that which is highest of all, that was more widely esteemed than was his; and we know of no death—excepting again that of the Holy Father himself, whom may God still preserve to us!—that would be more deeply and deservedly regretted than is the death of his EMINENCE JAMES CARDINAL ANTONELLI.—R.I.P.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PORT WINE, 1834 Vintage, 42 years old; per dozen, 110s.

PORT WINE, 1844 Vintage, 32 years old. A bargain. Per dozen, 75s.

BBROWN SHERRY, 10 years. Just received. Rare value. Per dozen, 75s.

COLONIAL WINES, 30s. to 35s. per dozen.

LORNE WHISKEY (Genuine), 48s. per dozen.

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

N O T I C E .

PHOTOGRAPHS and lithographic portraits of the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dunedin may now be had on application to the Lady Superior, Dominican Convent, Dowling-street, Dunedin. These pictures are being disposed of to aid in the erection of the new conventual buildings, and orders for them are, therefore, solicited.

PLOUGHING.

APPPLICATIONS are invited for Ploughing about 3000 Acres of River-Flat Land (in lots to suit applicants), on the Wantwood Estate.

Horse-feed, farrier work, and stores supplied on the ground.

Further information on the station.

P. K. M'CAUGHAN.

N O T I C E .

We beg to remind our Subscribers that the continued success of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET depends on the punctuality with which their subscriptions are forwarded to this office. Money Orders may be made payable to Mr. JOHN F. PERRIN, Manager, NEW ZEALAND TABLET Office, Dunedin.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH IMPROVEMENT FUND:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
James O'Grady ...	0	10	0	Martin White ...	1	0	0
Wm. Keogh ...	0	10	0	Wm. Wilson ...	0	10	0
T. Kiely ...	0	10	0	Mrs. Philp ...	1	0	0
John Golden ...	1	0	0	J. Toal ...	0	10	0
J. McHugh ...	0	10	0	T. O'Donnell ...	0	10	0
Mrs. Woodley ...	0	10	0	P. Fagan ...	0	10	0
E. Carroll ...	1	0	0	Mrs. Sydney ...	0	10	0
M. Lynch ...	0	10	0	Mr. Byrne ...	0	10	0
Mr. Donnelly ...	1	0	0	Mrs. Relkie ...	0	10	0
T. Fitzgerald ...	0	10	0	J. Stapleton ...	0	10	0
Mr. O'Driscoll ...	0	10	0	Mrs. Flannery ...	0	10	0
Mr. McGirr ...	1	0	0	Thos. Conway ...	0	10	0
J. Gollar ...	0	10	0	Mr. Rossbotham ...	0	10	0
T. Francis ...	0	10	0	Mrs. Mills ...	0	10	0
John Hartey ...	1	0	0	Mrs. Miller ...	1	0	0

(To be Continued.)

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1876.

SYMPATHY WITH BULGARIA.

THE meeting held on Monday evening last in Dunedin to express sympathy with, and to devise means of assisting, the Bulgarian sufferers, was convened for a most worthy purpose, and deserved to be, as it proved, successful.

We can, however, conceive that there might have been circumstances under which it would have been better to have abstained from the demonstration that has now most fitly been made. In England, for instance, certain of those who are ever foremost in promoting all good works refused to give the aid of their influence to assemblies brought together for a like end; and they did so, not because they felt no sympathy with the people, who indeed are almost beyond the range of what we commonly know as pity, so terribly have they been afflicted, and so bitterly must every heart that can boast a claim to human feelings deplore their condition, but because they felt that while popular indignation expressed by mass-meetings could now be of no avail to retrieve the past, it might but lead to the adoption of measures that instead of proving beneficial would result in extending evil far and wide.

It is but natural that civilised men on hearing of atrocities should feel it difficult to restrain their anger, but prudence frequently counsels the adoption of repressive policy, and, like King ARTHUR, we recognise the wisdom of letting the first flush of our wrath pass by before taking action that may result in some "fierce doom," even though it may have been well deserved. Acting upon this principle then certain of those we have been accustomed to see leaders in benevolence held back from the popular movement in England, for they felt that a barren revenge wreaked on the murderers of the Bulgarians would be but a sorry end to gain at the price of pernicious consequences, whose limits it would have been impossible to foresee. The effects of the country rising up as one man, and wildly crying shame upon the Government might have been to compromise the nation by enforcing some rash course of proceeding on the part of the objects of their ire that would have had the most unhappy results, and therefore they who refrained from coming forward, to add excitement to the popular mind, already excited beyond prudent measure or consideration, acted with wisdom.

But here it is otherwise; the dangerous outburst has passed away ere now, and Englishmen can reflect in calmness on the steps that it is best for them to pursue, that they may no longer bear the reproach of supporting hordes that have proved themselves once more unworthy of the name of human beings, and that they may insure the rational punishment of the malefactors, and the impossibility of a recurrence of such horrors, while at the same time it is sought to avoid the alternative of allowing the advance of a power whose increase is prejudicial to the best interests of mankind. Therefore no harm can possibly result from the meeting held in Dunedin; on the contrary, it will probably have a good effect, and with its object, in any case, we thoroughly sympathise.

But while we do so we cannot refrain from taking exception to certain of the sentiments expressed by some of the speakers on the occasion referred to. We trust, for example, that Mr. MACANDREW was not giving utterance to his genuine convictions when he spoke as follows:—"One cannot help looking back with pride and regret upon the days of the great CROMWELL, when England was foremost in vindicating the great rights of humanity, and of civil and religious liberty all over the world. At that time 'short, sharp, and decisive' was the maxim, and I only wish that were the motto now." To pretend to sympathise with the victims of cruelty, and, at the same time, to profess a retrospective view filled with pride and regret towards the days of one of the most blood-thirsty monsters whose deeds blot the page of history, is somewhat inconsistent. Perhaps, however, the passage quoted may be looked upon as a mere rhetorical flourish; we sincerely hope so, for if it be not, and if also Mr. MACANDREW possesses a thorough acquaintance with the events of CROMWELL's life, we should say that, though it may not be thought quite fitting to relegate him to the councils of the Sultan, his right place is certainly not upon a philanthropical platform.

HUMBLE INDICATORS.

WERE we to declare, at the commencement of our present article, that it was our intention to write a treatise on donkeys, we might be met with the flattering ejaculation—" *ass in presenti* "—which Father PROUT, in his learned but sparkling badinage, adapts from a well-known rule in prosody to hurl at the head of some unhappy wight who had managed to incur his contempt; for, though the meek animals in question are gravely mentioned many times in Holy Scripture, and amongst secular writers obtain a Homeric reputation, it is common, nevertheless, to attach to them a certain degree of ridicule that, perhaps, is hardly deserved. We must however, let the consequences be what they may, adopt a designated number of the much maligned quadrupeds referred to as the subject of a few remarks, it is our purpose to make on a matter that cannot fail to be of interest to many of our readers, and which is neither more nor less than the present condition of Ireland.

In a copy of the 'London Spectator,' issued during the month of September last, a leader was devoted to the aspect of affairs in the Emerald Isle; and, amongst other things brought forward to prove the ameliorated state of the country, in the current year, as compared to that exhibited by it in 1841, a comparative table of live stock is given. It runs as follows:—

	1841.	1876.
Horses and mules ...	543,626	586,630
Asses ...	92,365	182,614
Cattle ...	1,863,116	4,113,693
Sheep ...	2,125,116	4,007,518
Swine ...	1,404,429	1,424,143
Poultry ...	8,500,000	13,582,782

Now, to us, the second of the above-named animals, although it may be the humblest in an utilitarian and intellectual point of view, by the increase of its numbers in the period allotted, is indicative rather than any of the others of a more widely spread prosperity amongst the population of Ireland; and, for this reason. Horses, cattle, and sheep, and possibly mules, swine, and poultry, might only prove that the rearing of such stock was carried on upon a much larger scale than formerly, by the land owners of the kingdom in question; for a selfish and cruel line of policy has induced the class referred to to banish their tenantry from their estates, so far as it was possible for them, in order to make a higher profit of the various holdings than they could otherwise have hoped for—a fact which, even to the eye of the passing stranger, is made evident by the ruined villages and homesteads to be encountered throughout the land. So that it would be necessary to gain some information as to the distribution of the increased live stock, or the amount of employment of labor occasioned by it before it could be judged from this as to the improved condition of the country.

In the circumstance referred to, then, we might read alone that the graziers of the east and the sheep-farmers of the west had extended their pastures and runs far beyond the limits by which, thirty-five years ago, they were bounded, and thus, instead of speaking to us of an increase of prosperity generally throughout the realm, this would only be suggestive of eviction and emigration, and altogether of an advance in the direction of that desideratum which certain of the presumed friends of Ireland hardly make a pretence of concealing their advocacy of; namely, that the whole island should be turned into a sheep walk. And a fact that would seem to strengthen this view is, that the quantity of ground under tillage is infinitely diminished, and shows a disposition to become less year by year; so that, on the whole, we should be inclined totally to doubt the assertion even of that fair and able journal, the 'Spectator,' were it not that, like BALAAM, we are admonished by the most humble of all the beasts of burden.

The donkey, as we all know, is not a denizen of the rich man's stable; there he is despised, and thence is he driven to be the servant of the poor. Yet not of the very poor either; his presence within the surroundings of a cottage, shows that there is attached to the modest dwelling a certain degree of comfort; probably some farming operations on a small scale are carried on by his owners, in which he is a useful auxiliary, or it may be he is employed in the furtherance of some humble dealing transactions. In any case, those who find it necessary to maintain him and can afford to do so, must not be regarded as amongst the poorest classes of the population, and, consequently, an increase in the number of donkeys proves beyond controversy an increase likewise in the welfare of the masses. An humble indication of a great truth, akin to that which would have pointed out the prosperity of France in days of yore, had every man within that realm then been able to boil a fowl in his pot, according to the famous wish of the benevolent HENRI IV., and which indication would not be certainly manifested by a growth in the number of beasts of greater pretensions, the property most probably of the rich, and maintained upon the spoils of tenant farmers and laborers.

Credence then may justly be given to the welcome intelligence that Ireland has progressed within the last fifteen years, notwithstanding the terrible ordeal of the famine and the continued misgovernment that has been her bane, for, let who will deny it, the fact remains that the English government, as at present constituted with respect to Irish affairs, has been and is a source of evil rather than of good to the country affected by it. But, again, we are told that the progress alluded to, although it is decided, yet in comparison with that made by England and Scotland within the same period, must be regarded as slow. A statement in nothing astonishing, whatever may be the food afforded by it to reflection, for the conditions have been wanting that were necessary to the progress of Ireland, and possessed of which, the advance made by her would in all probability have exceeded that of the kingdoms, compared with which she is now found to be a laggard. Those conditions are Home Rule.

Deprived of this, the Emerald Isle must languish under

the conduct of a policy that, if it be not openly hostile, is far from providing the fostering care required for her welfare; but with the increased vitality she would gain from the enjoyment of the privilege so justly claimed and desired, there is no reason to doubt but that there might again be uttered of her with equal truth, the words in which Lord CLARE described the progress made by her in the period immediately following the celebrated resolution of the volunteers, and which words were as follows—"There is not a nation in the habitable globe which has advanced in cultivation and commerce, in agriculture and manufactures, with the same rapidity in the same period."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE visit of the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda to Dublin, where he was received and attended upon by all the respect and enthusiasm due to his high position and personal virtues, forms one of the events of the epoch in Ireland. In reading of the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice by his Eminence in the pro-Cathedral, Marlborough-street, on the 17th September last, our thoughts naturally revert to the times when the like sacred rites were performed by fugitive priests in the distant recesses of Irish mountains or some other obscure places chosen because of their facilities for concealment. Truly "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church."

TAPLEY says, in the 'Advocate,' some of the grand dames who make the lawn in front of the grand stand at Flemington a show ground for brilliant dresses were in dire distress owing to the non-arrival of their garments from Paris. In order to get the very latest fashions the orders were delayed till the last moment. The much coveted fine feathers for the fine birds did not catch the mail steamer, and the disappointed ones were compelled to put up with the work of colonial artistes. And, oh horror! three Governors were to be present. To make matters worse, the mail steamer with the dresses on board was telegraphed off Cape Borda on Monday last, the day before the Cup. The wife of a liberal landowner residing not a hundred miles from Sunbury is said to have sent to the telegraph office to see if her dress could not be sent over by wire, and to have offered five hundred pounds to have it delivered in Melbourne on Tuesday morning. But it didn't come, and the poor woman had nothing to wear.

NO. 2 BRANCH, H.A.C.B.S., situated at Ballarat, has decided on being known as St. Michael's Branch, in honor of his Lordship the Bishop of their diocese, whose patron Saint is the great Archangel, and who during his short residence in the colony has gained a wide-spread and ardent popularity.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of New South Wales, in a speech lately delivered by him at Albany, on the question of Australian Federation, spoke as follows:—"Take for example the question of defence. Any danger to Australia must come from without. An attack on any part would affect the whole, and, like a chain, the strength of the whole is no greater than that of its weakest link. The true policy under the conditions is as obvious here now as it was in England at the time of the Heptarchy, viz., the substitution for petty, isolated schemes of defence of a union which will facilitate the concentration, upon the shortest possible notice, of the whole fighting force of the country upon any threatened point. Look again at the recent growth of questions affecting national as well as international interests, such as the various mail services, ocean telegraphs, the exploration and settlement of continuous territory, general immigration, and the introduction of Chinese. These, and similar subjects of a general character, will assuredly before long need to be considered and treated from a continental rather than a provincial point of view."

WE are sorry to learn that Mr. Owen Lavery, of Hyde, has been unfortunately drowned in the Taieri. The accident appears to have been the result of restive conduct on the part of one of the horses which were drawing a dray that the deceased was driving across the river.

SO many canards, says the 'Rangitikei Advocate' (a Wellington paper) have appeared from time to time in various papers throughout the colony respecting veritable moas having been seen, that we feel no small amount of diffidence in stating that we believe a young bird of this race was seen lately in the Parakaretu Block, Mr. George Slight, who is working with Mr. Campbell in the block, saw a young bird about four feet and a half high, with a long hooked bill and very small wings. He and his mate, Mr. S. Hunt, gave chase, but the bird got away from them. Mr. Campbell having been told of the circumstance, went up next morning to the place where the bird had been seen, and in some rather soft mud saw the footprints of the bird, and on measuring found that each of the three toes exceeded the length of his own foot—by no means a short one—and were partially webbed. The bird did not fly, but ran very swiftly. When walking, its gait somewhat resembles that of a Cochin rooster. We shall most probably hear more of this in the course of a few days, as it is intended to follow up the pursuit.

CLOSE upon £700 have been collected in the arch-diocese of Melbourne for the persecuted clergy of Germany.

WE learn with regret that a member of the family of our respected fellow-townsmen, Mr. Gollar, met with an accident which was attended with serious consequences. On Monday last, a daughter of the gentleman referred to, while returning from the Ocean Beach, unfortunately fell from a cab and fractured her right wrist.

THE Melbourne 'Advocate' of the 11th inst. has the following:—"His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin, administrator of the diocese of Auckland, New Zealand, arrived in Melbourne by the s.s. Ringarooma on Sunday morning. His

Lordship celebrated Mass in St. Francis' Church, Lonsdale-street, at 9 o'clock, and in the evening preached and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the same church. The Bishop became the guest of his Grace the Archbishop at the Palace on the Eastern Hill. On Wednesday his Lordship left by the mid-day train for Sandhurst, and was to return to Melbourne on Friday. During his stay in town the Bishop visited the Convent of Mercy in Fitzroy, and the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Abbotsford. Dr. Moran, on leaving Melbourne, will proceed to Sydney en route for Bathurst, New South Wales, where his Lordship is to preach at the opening of a new Catholic College.

The report of the Victoria Educational Department for 1875 bears conclusive testimony to the inefficiency of the State system of schools in the colony alluded to. It further flatly contradicts the reports spread in some quarters as to the growing tendency of Catholic parents to avail themselves of secular instruction for their children.

We understand that the rumored disagreement between Messrs. Moody and Sankey is void of foundation. The calumny originated with an American infidel publication. As we inserted in our columns the report alluded to, we consider it but right to publish its denial.

The 'Invercargill Weekly Times' seems to consider the progress of the Southland metropolis confirmed by the visits paid to it by Mlle. De Murska and the Simonsen Opera Troupe. If, like Thebes, music has not called the town in question into existence, it would from this appear, at least, to have established the perfection thereof.

We have been much struck in looking over our foreign exchanges at the present universality of warlike movements or expectations. Besides those in Europe, that are so prominent a topic, several exist of minor importance; amongst which are to be found fighting between the Boers of the Transvaal and the Kaffirs, and a threatened attack on the Christians of the Lebanon by the Druses.

The funeral of a Child of Mary took place on Monday, the 6th inst., in Melbourne. The members of the Sodality, to the number of 100, attended, attired in mourning and wearing their medals. On arriving at the cemetery they assumed their white veils, and, four of them acting as pall-bearers, moved forward in procession to the grave, chanting the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, as well as a hymn for the repose of their departed sister's soul. At the conclusion of the religious ceremonies prescribed by the Church, when the coffin was lowered into its resting place, before it was covered with earth, they placed a quantity of flowers upon it. On the Wednesday following, a Requiem Mass was offered for the soul of the deceased, at which the members of the Association were present.

We understand that St. Joseph's Branch, H.A.C.B.S., Dunedin, have declined to accept for the present, or at least until the quarter terminates, the resignation of their Secretary, Mr. John Cantwell. They have acted thus in consideration of the energy and zeal shown in their cause by the gentleman in question, and as a mark of their respect for him personally, and in recognition of his valuable services.

THE 'NEW ZEALAND WESLEYAN' AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Wesleyan body in this as in most other parts of the British dominions is numerous and respectable. Its ministers are generally remarkable for their religious zeal and the correctness of their morals. Not a few of the best of them in America if I mistake not have entered of late into the Roman Catholic Church, which culls the fairest flowers in every religious garden. John Wesley in his own way and according to his lights did much to rescue the humbler ranks of English society from that state of religious ignorance and moral degradation into which they had fallen in consequence of the religious indifference, selfishness and greed of the ministers of the National Protestant Church. He and his followers, however, did much to intensify and extend that feeling of morbid antipathy to the Roman Catholic Church which the Wesleyans labor to keep alive even to this day and in this colony. John Wesley's diatribes against "Popery" and "Papists" were among the chief causes which led to those disgraceful riots known as the Gordon riots which occurred in London during last century. The Wesleyans and other violent sectaries were then indignant at the prospect of Roman Catholics being placed on a footing of equality in religious and civil rights with their Protestant fellow-subjects. It appears the Wesleyans in this colony have an "organ" at Christchurch edited by two Wesleyan ministers, the Revs. A. R. Fitchett and J. W. Wallis, and called the 'N. Z. Wesleyan.' Among the articles in the September number of that periodical is one which ought very much to interest "Romanists," as low-bred and fanatical Protestant writers are in the habit of designating Roman Catholics. The article is entitled "Romanism and Criminal Statistics." Sooth to say it is not over flattering to the self-love of the members of the Holy Church, provided the figures be fully and fairly given. They profess to be drawn from official sources. From these figures it appears that there is fully double the amount of crime and immorality among Catholics than among Protestants in the United Kingdom, the British colonies, and Continental Europe in proportion to their respective numbers. It is well to see ourselves as others see us, and to know the worst that can be said of us by our enemies. There can be no doubt that among Catholics in the United Kingdom and these colonies a vast amount of crime and immorality and irreligion does exist, whether the 'N. Z. Wesleyan's' statistics be correct and fairly put or not. The evil springs from religious indifference. The drift of the 'Wesleyan's' article is to prove that the spiritual agency of the Roman Catholic Church cannot reach the sources of crime and immorality so as to check or control men's evil passions. Another object is to warn

the Protestant public against the designs of "Romish" priests in this colony. "We trust," says the writer of the article, "we trust that the readers of this paper are not unwatchful of the movements of the Roman hierarchy in this land to multiply attractive if not efficient schools for the retention of their own youth and also the winning of Protestant children. Denominational education," he adds, "has been tried and found wanting." It is plain the 'N. Z. Wesleyan' dreads Roman Catholic schools, and he rightly regards them as the means of retaining Roman Catholic children within the Church, but is wrong in supposing they proselytise Protestant children or attempt to do so. He is in error when he says denominational education has been tried and found wanting. The Government school returns in England for primary education in 1874-5 show the following results:—

Number of passes Church of England Schools	...	70.56
Nonconformist	do.	71.45
Roman Catholic	do.	71.8
Board	do.	72.14

It appears from these figures that Denominational education in England is the reverse of a failure, and that Roman Catholic schools, in spite of every obstacle they have to contend against, keep fully abreast of Protestant schools and "Board schools" there too. Were the Government of this colony to act towards the Roman Catholic schools the liberal part which the British Government does, we should have the same results here, and the Inspectors' reports would show that Catholic schools here could successfully compete with Board schools, or any other. The 'N. Z. Wesleyan' has the rudeness and injustice to speak of the Catholic hierarchy in this colony as "Wily leaders of a politico-religious church" because they have the temerity to ask their share of the public funds devoted to educational purposes. The 'N. Z. Wesleyan' thinks adverting to the criminal statistics he quotes that however well the education in Roman Catholic schools may be fitted to make faithful Catholics it fails to make good citizens and moral characters. But Catholics are bad characters either because they are ignorant of their religion or because knowing it they do not practice it. The history of the Jews teaches us that men may have a true religion and yet be given over to the worst forms of wickedness through their own perversity of mind. If there were great sinners among the Jews there were also great saints. Certain classes of men remarkable for the outward decency of their lives, and of high pretensions to zeal for religion we know on the highest authority are often very far from God by reason of the hardness and pride and inward depravity of their hearts. Though there may be many wicked sinners among Roman Catholics there have been and are still many among them who are eminent for their heroic virtues—who have exhibited such piety, charity, self-denial and public spirit as no Protestant, no, not even the best of Wesleyans ever so much as dreamt of aiming at. But boasting is excluded. These conspicuous virtues of Roman Catholics proceed from the grace of God. Their vices are their own. The history of the Roman Catholic Church is the history of human depravity on the one hand and of the operations of Divine grace on the other. Catholics like the Jews have received from God great favors, special graces, and like the Jews they have too often ungratefully abused them. Need we wonder if the evil one be permitted to have his wicked will with them to a great extent as a punishment for their base infidelity. Their enemies have been permitted to triumph over them for the past three centuries and to oppress them in every way. The 'Wesleyan' has looked on and said in effect—hit them hard, they have no friends. Yet the Wesleyan is a devout, amiable and tender-hearted man. Every student of English history must see that the wisest and best of English sovereigns, those of them who were the real fathers of the people and patterns of every royal and Christian virtue, were remarkable for their devotion and fidelity to the Catholic Church. To take only two instances, who in the long line of our sovereigns is worthy to be compared to Alfred and Edward the Confessor? Those English sovereigns who were remarkable for their vices, for their selfish ambition, their heartless tyranny, and impure and immoral lives were also remarkable for their enmity to their Holy See. Witness King John, Henry VIII. and his daughter, the so called "Good" Queen Bess; and, to come down to a later time, Charles II. and George IV. of chaste memory. Edgar, one of the most eminent of our English Catholic sovereigns, was, like David, a great sinner and afterwards a sincere penitent like David, the man after God's own heart. Even the so-called "Bloody" Mary was an angel of mercy compared with her vindictive and heartless sister—Elizabeth. Mary pleaded for clemency to her enemies but in vain. She was over-ruled by her "responsible advisers," who saw no safety for her crown or her life but in severity towards her deadly enemies. Elizabeth appeared actually to gloat, to revel in bloody cruelty to her enemies, and her conduct towards her unfortunate kinswoman, Mary Stuart, has left a stain upon her honor and humanity such as no lapse of time can efface and no apologies can extenuate. Since the days of Edward the Confessor the throne had never been filled by so religious and good a sovereign as Queen Victoria, I verily believe. Like sovereign like people. Under the rule of this exemplary Queen the Catholic religion is now beginning to revive in England and is spreading with a rapidity which appears miraculous—more especially among the upper ranks of society, among those who stand nearest to Her Majesty's throne. When the Catholic Church gains a moral supremacy the mass of her children will become virtuous, and her enemies will no longer be in a position to taunt them with their vices as the 'N. Z. Wesleyan' has now done. We may say that a great experiment is now being made in the United Kingdom and her colonies. There the Protestant and Catholic systems are in operation side by side, though not under very fair conditions. It is no use reverting to the past; let us look to the present and future. It is mainly in the schoolroom that the two parties are to compete for supremacy. At a great Catholic education meeting

held lately in London, the Marquis of Bute moved a resolution to the effect that "It is of great importance at the present time that Catholic elementary schools should be maintained in a high state of efficiency." He said as the poor were more numerous with us than any other body it behoved us to show more educational activity than any other class in the country. He quoted the saying of a great man, "the future is in the hands of the schoolmasters." I believe we may say that the Catholic people of Ireland and New Zealand voluntarily spend more of their money on education and religion in proportion to their number and means than any other class. The Parliamentary Returns some time ago showed that while the paupers in England were between nine and ten per cent. of the population, in Ireland they were under two per cent.—1.5. The Irish Excise returns also showed a much smaller consumption of alcoholic liquor in Ireland than England in proportion to population. Pauperism and drunkenness are the reproach of England, and the cause of the greatest amount of crime and vice there. Poverty is common to every country, and no crime or reproach; but that degrading form of it called "pauperism" is the direct fruit of Protestantism, and it is a subject of congratulation that Catholic Ireland shows so small an amount of pauperism. The 'N. Z. Wesleyan' has laid himself out to depreciate the moral character of Catholics and to cast suspicion on the purity of the motives of the Catholic hierarchy, very unfairly not to say very uncharitably. Of course he wishes us to be informed that Protestants in general and Wesleyans in particular are getting our superiors in morality and in every thing else. For myself I have nothing to say against Wesleyans. Some men speak against them as modern Pharisees—outwardly correct and severe in their measures and devout in their habits, but worldly-minded and inwardly full of evil. I shall say no more in that direction; I would merely suggest that if the Wesleyan Protestants generally would stick to their principles, read the Bible, and practice its sacred lessons honestly, and especially its mission of Divine charity, it would be well. They would then all see, as so many of them are coming to see now, that however many bad Catholics there may be the Roman Catholic Church has irresistible claims on the obedience of all men; as the Jews were found to accept their religion, though so many of its professors, from the throne to the cottage, "did evil in the sight of the Lord."

Auckland.

LAIC.

THE POPE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

(From the 'Western Watchman'.)

YOUR correspondent intended to have described long ago, for the readers of the 'Watchman,' the contributions of the Holy Father, Pius IX., to the art department of the Centennial Exposition, but, notwithstanding repeated visits to that magnificent portion of the fair, the whereabouts of the Vatican collection remained a mystery to me until a few days ago, when I was guided to the department containing them by a friend who happened to stumble on them during one of his visits, and who recognized them through the fact of their being marked with labels containing the title of the Pontiff. The collection is, of course, as to quality, superfine. In the matter of quantity it is not imposing, containing only five pieces in all,—four mosaics and one gobelin piece. The mosaics are, it is needless to say, among the finest specimens in existence of that kind of art, and it may be fairly doubted if there is extant a more perfect example of gobelin tapestry in the world than the specimen which the Vatican contributions contain. Two of the mosaics are companion works, the subjects being a pair of vases containing flowers, with fruits at the bases and birds of paradise perched amid the roses. The other two mosaics are pictures of the Madonna and Child. One is a very ancient looking work, in which the Infant is kissing the Holy Mother. The faces in this picture differ widely from those in the other, whose design has furnished about nine-tenths of the popular pictures of the Holy Family. This is the famous picture of which Guido Reni, who flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century, furnished the original. The Vatican mosaic is beautifully perfect, in color, tone and expression. I heard Bayard Taylor, the American Egyptologist, say of this subject—I am almost certain that he referred to this particular design—that its original was discovered on various relics recovered from the ruins of ancient Egypt; so it seems that the group which Catholics regard with so much veneration, and whose representation in engravings, mosaics and oil paintings has gone on until they are found, in their cheaper forms, in the houses of hundreds of thousands of Catholics, and, in the more costly styles, adorning and dignifying the parlors and galleries of the wealthy of all denominations, was originally designed by the hand of some old Egyptian who had slept in death for a thousand years before the nation which gave us a Guido Reni had any existence. The gobelin in the collection has for its subject the martyrdom of St. Agnes. It is a wonderful work. Lest some one who read this might not fully understand what gobelin work is, it may be briefly stated that it is the production in various colors by weaving of a picture or other design on a groundwork of threads. It derives its peculiar name from Jehan Gobeelen, a Flemish dyer of the fifteenth century, who erected in Paris a building for the manufacture of this rich tapestry. The specimen the Holy Father sends us is said to be an old work, yet its colors are brilliant and fresh-looking. At a distance it would be taken for a fine oil-painting. The expression on the upturned face of St. Agnes, as she stands on the summit of a hill of blazing faggots; is in itself a marvellous triumph of art.

The Bishop of Rodez, France, has issued a circular in which he announces the re-establishment of the ancient monasteries of Conques, St. Francois de Millan, Bonneval and Bonbecombe. He orders that a general subscription be opened for these different works.

ARCHBISHOP MACHALE.

THE well informed writer of the Irish articles in the London 'Tablet' supplies the following notes on the services of Archbishop MacHale during the active years of his long episcopate:—

The appointment of a coadjutor to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, the venerated Archbishop of Tuam, now about to take place, is an event suggestive of touching and memorable recollections. Of nearly 1,100 patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops in the Church his Grace is believed to be one of the very oldest, being now advanced in the fifty-second year of his episcopate, yet he has so far discharged all the weighty duties of his vast diocese with unbroken regularity and unflagging zeal. Tuam is considerably the largest diocese in Ireland, and ranks next to Dublin in point of Catholic population; while it is three to four times larger in area, and before the famine had a greater number of inhabitants. The diocese includes nearly a quarter of a million of Catholics, scattered over 2,167 square miles of country, a very large portion of which is mountainous, with a sinuous coast line of considerable extent, numbers of ragged peninsulas, and several populous islands, difficult at times of access, yet having churches and demanding episcopal visitation. Dr. MacHale was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Killala, on the 5th June, 1835; and on the death of Dr. Kelly, in 1834, was promoted to the Archiepiscopal See of Tuam, whose mitre he has worn with exalted dignity for the long period of forty-two years; while the next senior bishop of Ireland is only of twenty-nine years standing. No district in Ireland, and scarcely any in the world passed through more varied and severe trials than Western Connaught during the long and memorable episcopate of the Archbishop. The poorest and most populous locality in the country, education was very backward there, the population isolated, and their habits simple and primitive, Irish being spoken by all classes. Even so early as fifty years ago, organisations existed to seduce the people from their faith, through proselytizing schools and itinerant missionaries. The appearance of the famine stimulated the hope that, through impending starvation and the sickness and terrible afflictions that followed, the evangelising harvest of the West Connaught Mission was at hand. Exeter Hall rang with plaudits at the marvellous report of legions of conversions; gullible old ladies and gentlemen fanatically flung their notes and guineas to snatch the brands from the Popish burning on the sea-board of Connaught; flying brigades of parsons, many of them of questionable antecedents, scoured the country; while Bible-readers and mission agents of various grades laden with food, clothing, and bribes, paid constant visits to the wretched cabins of the sick and famishing poor. Connemara and Joyce's country were parcelled out into mission districts; churches were erected, and clergy located in them; endowments for permanent livings were provided; relief depots, schools and orphanages were founded; lucrative employment was secured to all who desired it; while tempting offers were held out of comfortable service in England to all who would listen to the insidious inducements to apostasy. Protestant archbishops and bishops, and leading public men of England, with travellers from various countries, thronged to the Connaught sea-board to verify with their own eyes the reports of the conversion of the vast mass of the population from Popery. With slight intermission, this nefarious conspiracy against the faith of the poor continued until 1861, when the creed census then taken exposed to the world the infamous lying of these impostors. Never was conviction more complete and crushing than that supplied by the census that famine, pestilence and bribes were unable to shake the faith of the most wretched peasantry in Connaught. The collapse of funds and the total discredit of the West Connaught Mission immediately followed; in a few years came the Disestablishment of the Church; while the census of 1871 reveals that the relative numerical status of Catholics is higher in Galway and Mayo than it had been at the close of the previous decade.

The intrepid and able Archbishop had to provide against contingencies so singular and trying as to be without parallel, at least in modern history. His name and station, his piety and patriotism attracted the generous alms of Christendom for the relief of his afflicted flock who, with unswerving fidelity, have nobly defeated the satanic machinations to lead them to apostasy. The dangers of the coast of Connaught were never able to deter the devoted Archbishop—although sometimes weatherbound in islands for weeks—even since he became an octogenarian from following his flock to see that they were in safe pastures. He has built at least 100 churches, completed a splendid cathedral, founded an admirable college, founded ample parochial schools, and established religious houses of men and of women all over the diocese.

THE NEW MONASTERY AT FORT-AUGUSTUS.

[From the 'Inverness Highlander,' September 13.]

ON Wednesday an assemblage of distinguished gentlemen, both cleric and lay, took place at Fort-Augustus to witness the laying of the foundation stone of the new monastery, college, and hospitiun. Fort-Augustus, our readers will remember, formed one of a chain of forts (Fort-William and Fort-George being the other two) which were built with the object of awing the Highlands after the first Jacobite rising. The date of its foundation was 1729. Its position, on a beautiful meadow at the western extremity of Loch Ness was, as Dr. Johnson says, "well chosen for pleasure, if not for strength." Its defences were a wall, not very high or very strong, with four bastions, a moat, a court-way and a wide glacis. It was never of much use to the Government, except that it afforded quarters to his Grace the Duke of Cumberland when he was committing his "Bulgarian Atrocities" in the Highlands. It was built to accommodate a garrison of 200 to 300 men, but since the time of the Crimean War it has been almost entirely unoccupied by the

military. In 1867 it was purchased by the late Lord Lovat from Mr. Gladstone's Government, and as we stated in a previous issue, it has now been presented by the present Lord Lovat to the Benedictine Order of Monks. This Order once very powerful in Scotland, was expelled at the Reformation, and has not re-entered it until now. The Scottish line of these monks was kept up even in exile, though now there is but one of them remaining to connect the past and future Scotch Benedictines.

The object of the Benedictine Fathers is to make the monastery "a sanctuary of prayer and psalmody, a home of sacred and profane learning, a house of spiritual retreat for the devoted clergy of the northern district, a monastic seminary, and a centre from which will go forth apostolic men, whose mission will be to keep alive and extend the faith in the poorest and most destitute parts of Scotland, and instruct and comfort those faithful Highlanders who, unable to support a priest, are now scattered over the mountains like sheep without a shepherd." The College will, of course, be quite distinct from the ordinary course of education for the priesthood, the college for which is at Blairs, Aberdeen.

The day was fine, though somewhat chilly, and the country around Fort Augustus, always beautiful, on this occasion looked its best.

Refreshments having been served out in what used to be the officers' quarters, the company repaired to the oratory, where devotional exercises were engaged in. Thereafter a procession was formed, Rev. Mr. Bisset leading, and the company passed through the east gate, near which the foundation stone of the monastery was laid. Prayer having been read, and the stone sprinkled with holy water, Lord Lovat performed the ceremony. The bottle placed in the foundation contained a coin and a paper with the following inscription:—

In honorem Dei Hunc Lapidem Primarium Monasterii Sanctissimi Patris nostri Benedicti benedixit Reverendissimus Dominus Placidus Burchall Abbas Anglo-Benedictinus ac eundem posuit nobilissimus et munificentissimus Simon Dominus de Lovat; die, 13 Septembris, A.D., 1876. S.S.D.D. Pio P.P. Nono, feliciter regnante et Victoria Magna Britanniae Regina Imperante.

The Psalm "Nisi Dominus Frustra" having been chanted, the procession moved to the north-west corner, where, with similar formalities, the Marquis of Ripon laid the foundation stone of the college. Sir Robert Gordon of Letterfourie, was expected to have come to lay the foundation stone of the Hospitium, but in his absence James Maxwell Scott, Esq., of Abbotsford, and Mr. Monteith, of Carstairs, performed the ceremony. The procession then retired to the oratory where the Te Deum was sung.

About four o'clock a large company sat down to a banquet in the Governor's house, Dr. Burchall being chairman, supported by Lord Lovat and the Marquis of Ripon; the Very Rev. Father Vaughan, being croupier. After the repast had been done justice to,

The Chairman rose to propose the health of His Holiness the Pope. He would much prefer that Lord Lovat should be in the chair, and there were certain reasons of propriety why he should occupy that position. He (the Chairman) would have great pleasure if the Marquis of Ripon presided at that meeting. The reason why he proposed the toast of His Holiness before that of the Queen was, that the soul goes before the body, and the spiritual is of more importance than the carnal. His placing the Pope first, then, was no evidence of disloyalty. There were, besides, special reasons why His Holiness should have this preference. He has been for the last few years in circumstances when more than ever his children should show their affection and respect. The Pope was naturally gentle, but firm as a rock where duty demanded him to be so. His health, too, was such as to give joy to all his faithful children. A short time ago a French visitor who had called on His Holiness was heard to make the remark that there was no reason why he should not live for other ten years at least. Though so old, his eye is as bright and his heart is as lively as ever. (Applause.)

The chairman then proposed the health of the Queen, who must be ever dear to all her subjects. She had always been a model—a model daughter, a model wife, and a model Queen. On the suggestion of Lord Lovat, this toast was responded to with three cheers.

The Chairman then rose to propose a health which he was sure would be received with heartiness by every Benedictine—the health of Lord Lovat. (Cheers.) He had hoped that the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Bute would have been present there that day. Both of these noblemen were, however, unable to be present, and sent letters of apology and congratulation. When first they came to Scotland, friendless and forlorn, the Marquis of Bute was the first to take their case in hand. The Marquis kindly said that if they should come to Scotland he would make a donation of £5000. He named a spot where they might establish themselves, but it was not quite suitable. He then pointed out another not far from Carstairs. Mr. Monteith kindly came forward to offer it, but as it was not easy of access, especially in winter, they had to decline the offer. While these negotiations were going on, they had a letter from Lord Lovat, expressing a hope that they would not decide upon a site until they had seen Fort-Augustus. He might say almost in the words of Caesar, "veni, vidi, vici"—he came, he saw, and he was pleased. He had a consultation with Lord Lovat, with the result that his Lordship agreed to give the Fort and sixteen acres in perpetuity, and a farm of 190 acres rent free for nineteen years. From his heart he thanked Lord Lovat and the Lovat family for this offer, and especially for the kindly spirit in which it was made. He looked on the good feelings shown by his Lordship in the past as an earnest of what he would be in the future, and assured him that these feelings would always be reciprocated. In this case gratitude was not a keen sense of favors to come, but a

keen sense of favors conferred. He hoped Lord Lovat would never have reason to regret what he had done. He begged to propose his Lordship's health. (Loud applause.)

Lord Lovat said it gave him very great pleasure to be there, and to assist in the work of the day. He accepted the good feelings spoken of by Dr. Burchall, but he could not accept all he had said. They all had done what they could for the Benedictines, and he only did his share. It was widely supposed that this matter was taken up rather suddenly, but it was not so in reality. It had always been the wish of his father to establish an order of Catholic clergy in Scotland, and he made several endeavors to have this done. It gave him very much pleasure to be able to carry out his father's wish. He thanked the company for their attendance there, and he was also glad to see many who, though not professing the same faith would wish well to all Christians. He was not astonished at the amount of feeling shown throughout the country with regard to this Monastery, but he was sure that when the building was finished and the educational institution in working order the feeling against Catholics and the establishment would die away, and people would look upon it rather as a blessing. He asked the members of the institution to drink to the health of the strangers, and coupled the toast with the name of Lord Ripon, who had remained with them for the occasion. (Applause.)

The Marquis of Ripon begged, on behalf of the guests, to return his sincere thanks for the welcome accorded them. He was sure he spoke the sentiments of all when he said that the event of the day was of a most pleasant kind. To Catholics he did not require to point out the interest of the occasion when the Benedictines, after an exile of three centuries, had again returned to those regions. In a company such as the present it might be out of place to dwell on the spiritual objects of the institution, but he was sure he spoke the sentiments of all when he said that such an establishment was required by the Catholics of that region. It seemed to him that there was nothing more appropriate than that that educational institution should be under the care of the sons of St. Benedict. It appeared to him that now-a-days, when some branches of learning are advancing, so fast, there was a danger that superficial, and not solid education, might be given, but he was sure that, under the Benedictines, the old and true education would be given, with the advantage of new methods. He did not speak for Catholics only, for there were others present who all rejoiced that by means of this institution sound education of the highest kind would be brought before the youth of Scotland. Another feeling would pervade the hearts of all when they looked on this building, which, one hundred and fifty years ago, was built to keep in sullen subjection to the house of Hanover the Highlanders whose hearts were devoted to Prince Charlie. Among all the clans there were none more devoted to him than the Frasers. These mountains and valleys were now so peaceful that the Government did not know what to do with their fortress, and so they handed it over to the Frasers. There were none of all Her Majesty's subjects who were more affectionate or loyal to her than the Highlanders. Some six months before he had stood in another land, and looked down on other valleys, and on the Benedictine Monastery of Monte Cassino. He little thought then that he would now be called on to speak for this, the youngest child of the Order. He hoped the spirit of St. Benedict might rest upon these his children. He was sure that that hope would be realised when he remembered how this matter had been begun. He proposed the health of the Monks of the Order of St. Benedict, coupled with the names of Dr. Burchall and Father Jerome Vaughan.

Dr. Burchall returned thanks for the Benedictine Order. They came there as the humble children of St. Benedict, with the purpose of doing good, and their only wish was to be able to do so. It was a gratification to them to see so many of the secular clergy come among them as *confreres*. They would always get a cordial Benedictine welcome there. He was well pleased with the remarks of Lord Lovat and the Marquis of Ripon, regarding Protestants who might be present. He himself never made any difference of creed at social gatherings. Some of his dearest friends were not members of the Catholic Church, and it would always be a happiness to him to cultivate kindly feelings with all.

A priest convicted for teaching his dog bad manners is one of those things that could not happen outside the domains of Prince Bismarck. The particulars of this case are funny indeed. On the Rhine there is a place called Brockscheid; at Brockscheid there is a priest called Jox. Father Jox has got a dog of the poodle tribe answering to the name of "Bello." Just about twelve months ago, *i.e.*, on September 2, 1875, Father Jox took the youth of the village out for a day's excursion, and on this occasion, the indictment sets forth, he greatly amused the young folk by showing what his dog would do and would not do. Whenever he held out a piece of bread to the creature, saying, "It comes from Bismarck," or "It comes from Falk," Bello would turn his nose up at it and run away; whereas, if he told his canine friend, "It comes from the Pope," or "It comes from a good Catholic," the quadruped would take it with the most grateful demeanor. It was by no means proved that this accusation was true, and if any one could be punishable in the case, it was surely the dog and not the priest. But the judges thought differently, and in their finding set forth that:—"The action of the accused appears especially punishable, being committed from pure party motives by a man in his position and in presence of the boys, who doubtless hold him in respect, against two of the highest officers of State, who had done him no wrong." Thereon they sentenced Father Jox to three months' imprisonment. Fortunately, the convict is out of the way, and being one of those who have been "inhibited," he is not likely to return merely to do his persecutors the pleasure of letting them seize hold of his person and put him in gaol. It should be remarked that Father Jox himself denies the truth of part of the evidence adduced against him,

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL is now fitted up with every convenience, in order that it may be made worthy of the patronage of all classes of the house has undergone a thorough renovation throughout, and a café and reading room has been instituted for the convenience of commercial gentlemen and others. Neither expense nor pains has been spared to render the "Oriental" what a first-class hotel should be.—[ADVT.]

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 629: Gustav Hirsch Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk feathers, &c.

"DUKE OF EDINBURGH."—The old wooden structure that did duty as the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, in Russell-street for so many years, has, we are pleased to observe, given place to a new brick building, erected at considerable cost, in order to meet the rapidly increasing requirements of this popular and important part of the city. The present proprietor, Mr D. HARRIS, has spared no reasonable expense in furnishing and fitting the building with every modern comfort and convenience. The situation is extremely healthy, and commands splendid views of the ocean and harbour, and is within easy reach of the business part of the city. Persons in pursuit of a respectable and comfortable residence will do well to go to the "Duke of Edinburgh" Hotel, Russell-street, Dunedin.—[Advt.]

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H. YEEND AND CO. beg to intimate to the residents of Dunedin and the surrounding Districts that they have purchased those old established Stables in High-street, known as the Commercial Stables. Intending to keep none but the best class of Saddle and Harness Horses, either for sale or hire, they trust to merit the confidence of their patrons—all Buggies, Carriages, &c., being entirely new, and of the best description. The Proprietors can ensure to gentlemen wishing a really first-class turn-out the utmost satisfaction. As only first-class grooms will be kept, customers will always find civility and attention. Horses taken upon livery on the most reasonable terms.
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BEGS to intimate that during the past three months he has succeeded in curing and relieving a number of his suffering fellows with simple, and by some despised, herbs. Those who suffer from any complaint should give us a call. Advice free. Herbs and herb preparations sent post-free with advice and directions for use.

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ALL DRINKS SIXPENCE.

Only the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales kept in Stock.

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None but the best brands of Liquors will be kept in stock

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Must be Cleared to make room for fresh shipment expected daily.

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Particulars in future advertisements

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N E W S P R I N G G O O D S
 BY BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

MILLINERY—The Millinery Bonnets and Trimmed Hats for this Season embrace some beautiful designs by the first Paris and London artists. All the leading shapes in Straw Hats, including the "Mayfield," "Genista," "Tulip," and "Vivian," which are the leading favorites for Summer wear.

MANTLES—We direct particular attention to the new Cashmere and Nett Mantles, and also to Matallassie Jackets. Among the leading shapes are the Hilda, Clarendine, Laura, and Favorite.

SILKS—A large and choice collection of Marriage and Evening Silks, Moire Antiques; Black Self-coloured, and Fancy Silks for street wear, all purchased previous to the late rise in silk goods.

DRESSES—To this Department our Buyer has for several Seasons devoted more than ordinary attention, which has resulted in a large increase of business; but at no previous time we have been able to offer such a choice of Dress Fabrics as at present, and at very moderate prices.

FANCY—The introduction of the new colours, Biscuit, Cream, Fern, Begé, and Cardinal, has originated many real novelties in Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Ribbons, Laces, Ruchings, Ruffings, Sunshades, Feathers, &c., of which we have an immense variety.

UNDERCLOTHING—We have just opened six cases of Underclothing and Baby Linen; also, Robes, Squares, Hoodie, Carrying Cloaks, &c., &c.

MODELS—A full range of life-size Paper Models, representing latest styles in Dresses, Mantles, Costumes, Capes, &c., &c.

GENERAL—Every other Department contains a full assortment of New Goods suitable for the Season.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,
 DUNEDIN.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

W. L. PHILP ... PROPRIETOR.

MR. W. L. PHILP (late of Tokomairiro) begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known HOTEL, and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.

Under his supervision, the SHAMROCK is being entirely refitted and renovated.

Breakfast laid specially to accommodate travellers by Train arriving at 11 a.m.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.
 Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.
 The Shamrock Livery and Bait Stables.
 Saddle Horses and Buggies.
 Carriages for Hire.

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE
 (Near the Octagon) George-street.

J. G. GREEN is now opening upwards of 2,500 pairs of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, just landed, ex Norval. Owing to the market being at present CONSIDERABLY OVERSTOCKED, he intends sacrificing the above, regardless of cost. Attention invited to the following lines:—

- A NOVELTY—Ladies' Lace-up Walking Shoes at 6s 6d
- EXTRAORDINARY VALUE—Ladies' Kid Elastic Sides from 7s 6d
- SPECIAL PURCHASE—Ladies' High-legged Balmorals at 10s 6d
- A BARGAIN—Ladies' Best Kid Alpines at 9s 6d
- BONA FIDE Good Value in Children's Boots of every description
- MEN'S BOOTS twenty per cent. under any house in town

THE QUALITY & STYLE of our own manufacture in Men's and Youths' Boots, give general satisfaction
 PURCHASERS are earnestly requested not to lose this opportunity of obtaining a good article considerably under the regular value.

Note the Address—

J. G. GREEN'S

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,
 George-street (next to Durie, White & Co.),
 DUNEDIN.

KRULL'S FAMILY HOTEL,
 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

MR. KRULL begs to inform his friends from Town and Country that he has now completed the enlargement of above HOTEL, and that he is prepared to afford them every possible ACCOMMODATION.
 Best attention and civility as hitherto.

MONEY.—The undersigned has several small sums from £50 to £500 to lend, on Mortgage or Freeholds, at current rates. No commission charged in any case.

W. H. McKEAY,
 Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

COLOR PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING

In all its Branches, Cheaper than any House in the Colony. Home Prices.

D. HENDERSON,
 Old 'Times' Office,
 Next Cargill's and M'Lean's,
 PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
 Great King Street, Dunedin.

GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.

FRANCIS McGRATH - - Proprietor.

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.,

ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,

ROYAL ARCADE.

Established 1859.

THE

**LARGEST PHOTOGRAPHIC GAL-
 LERIES IN THE COLONY.**

Quick Pictures of Children and Family Groups taken on the shortest notice.

Our well-known Shadow Portraits taken in any weather.

Vignettes embossed; Cameo Medallions; Half-figures, Figures, Cartes de Visite and Cabinet Portraits finished with all the latest improvements, guaranteed never to change color. No extra charge for tinting. Photos. sent (post free) to all parts of the Colony. Visitors from the country will receive every attention.

Portraits of Maories and celebrities presented gratis.

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.,
 ROYAL ARCADE,
 DUNEDIN.

COVERLID & MANTELL
 (Late of George-st.) (Late assistant to Mr Beissel)

HAIR-DRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND ARTISTS IN HAIR.

* Hair Work of every description on hand or made to order. Ladies' comings made up.

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
 Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

ROYAL HOTEL
 WALKER STREET,
 DUNEDIN.

THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

Travellers from the country will find the Hotel replete with every convenience. Excellent accommodation. All drinks kept are of the very best description.

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.
 At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

WHITE'S well-known Salt-glazed Stove Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Chimney Pots can be had in any quantity at his Kensington new Steam-pipe Factory, near Railway Station.

W. M. WHITE.

SHAMROCK HOTEL
 BLACKS (OPHIR).

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

M. G. having lately taken this Hotel, trusts by attention to business to merit a fair share of Public support from the travelling public.

All Wines, etc., of best brands. Good Stabling with loose boxes.

J. MURPHY

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
 (Next Glasgow Pie House),
 PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.
 Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order on the shortest notice. Perfect fit guaranteed.

CHARGES MODERATE.

DAVID SCOTT & CO.
 (Late of Scott and Smith),

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,
 GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENERAL DECORATORS.

Importers of Leads, Paints, Oils, Colors Varnishes, Window Glass, Gilt Mouldings, Picture Frames, Painters' Brushware, &c. A choice selection of paperhangings on hand at greatly reduced prices. ADDRESS—

THE OCTAGON
 (Next Law, Somner and Co)

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS
For you to swallow!

No more are you to repeat Bottles and Pills,
or other noxious nostrums.

No more are you required to pay half-guineas
for medical advice! You are only to ap-
ply externally the above BALSAM once
or twice within twelve hours, as directed
on each bottle, and you are relieved.

And as to CHILBLAINS, a few drops is quite
sufficient for a cure.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on
wrapper and cork

S.S.,

V.S.,

(in circle),

With red sealing-wax, and my signature on
the green label on the bottle.

£10 REWARD

Will be paid by the Proprietor to prove to
conviction against any person counter-
feiting

SLESINGER'S

RHEUMATIC BALSAM

NOTICE.

ROBERT GREIG

Carpenter and Joiner,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT!! NEW
LIGHT!!!

J. MCGREGOR, PHOTOGRAPHER,
(Late of Stuart street),
is now producing really fine Portraits, clear,
with bold relief. Specialities—Cabinet and
large sizes. See the cases, and at Rooms.
Note the Address—Farley's Buildings, Princes
street, Top Flat.

UNION HOTEL,
INVERCARGILL.

JOHN HILL begs to inform the public of
Invercargill and surrounding Districts that he
has opened the above Commodious Hotel
(next to the Hospital) and hopes to merit a
share of the public patronage.

First-class Stabling.

THOMAS STEWART,

BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, &c.

(Over Messrs. H. Wise & Co.'s),

PRINCES STREET.

J. GROGAN,

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,

CORNER OF

MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,

DUNEDIN, N. Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

JAMES WALSH

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Reserve.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

SAMUEL O'KANE, PROPRIETOR,
Wishes to intimate to his Friends and the
Public, that he has purchased the above Hotel,
and having made considerable alterations and
improvements, he is now in a position to offer
first-class accommodation. Good stabling with
paddock accommodation. One of Alcock's
Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC
COMMERCIAL

AND
GENERAL PRINTERS,
IMPORTERS OF
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.
Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and
Colored Printing.

MANUKA FLAT HOTEL,

(On the direct road to Lawrence).
W. KAVANAGH, PROPRIETOR.

W. KAVANAGH wishes to inform the
Public that he has now erected a
commodious building on the site of the old
one, and is now in a position to supply first-
class accommodation to the travelling public.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

Great King-street,
DUNEDIN.
P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

Every comfort and accommodation for
travellers. All brandies, whiskies, and wines
kept in stock are pure and unadulterated.
Ales and porters of best brands.

M. MARSHALL

Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medi-
cines, and Sundries. Family and
Dispensing Chemist,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
Prescriptions accurately prepared.
Country Orders attended to with punctuality
and dispatch.

FIREWOOD, FIREWOOD. COALS,
COALS.—Great reduction in price.
Thousand cords of Firewood of every descrip-
tion landing at Stuart-street Jetty. Best dry
mixed wood, 11s. per load; cut to any length,
13s. Best Newcastle coal, 50s; Kaitangata, 29s;
best Green Island coal, £1 per ton, delivered
to all parts of the City. Apply at P. For-
rester's, Stuart-street, opposite the Gaol; or
Branch Yard, St. Kilda road, near Maloney's
Hotel.

V.



R

**GOURLEY AND LEWIS,
UNDERTAKERS**

GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.
Funerals attended to and supplied at most
reasonable prices.
Undertakers to the General and Provincial
Governments.

NEWZEALAND HAT MANUFACTORY

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Near European Hotel.)
JOHN DUNKERLEY

begs to inform the Colonists of New Zealand
that he has commenced the manufacture
of Hats and Caps at the above establishment.
The trade supplied with Felt Hoods, and
every description of Hats and Caps.

Full overs in hood, cap or complete.
Ladies' Riding Hats of every quality made
to order.

Orders addressed to the above establish-
ment from all parts of New Zealand, will
give prompt attention.

BASKETS BASKETS

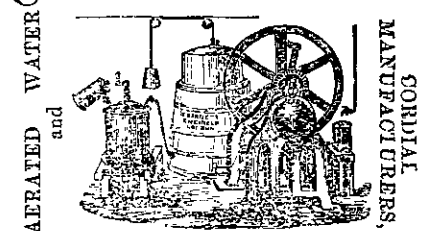
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets
of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite
Guthrie and Asher's.)

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY,

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,
Wish to notify to the Dunedin public that they
have commenced business at the above ad-
dress, [as

MANUFACTURERS OF BRITISH WINES,
CORDIALS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.,
and feel confident, from their long and prac-
tical experience in the above business, that
they will be able to offer a superior article in
every branch of their manufacture.

The undermentioned goods, which will be
found of first-class quality, can be had either
in case or bulk:—



Tonic Orange Wine, Curacao, Maraschino,
Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

Observe the Address:—
GREAT KING STREET,
Opposite Knox Church,
DUNEDIN.

WEIR AND SAMSON,

Importers of
CHINA, GLASSWARE, EARTHENWARE,
STONEWARE, LAMPWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING, IRONMONGERY,
PERFUMERY, AND FANCY GOODS,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

N.B.—Large Shipments of the above Goods
are being opened up ex "James Nicol Fleming"
including Goods for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR
PRESENTS.

Parties furnishing will find it to their advan-
tage to give us a trial.

SMITH AND SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Painters, Paper-
hangers, Glaziers, &c. Every branch of the
trade plain or most artistic done at lowest
prices. We employ the best workmen, and it
is our endeavor to give every satisfaction. We
are direct importers from the best manufac-
turers of Paperhangings, White Leads, Var-
nishes, Brushware, Oils, Glass, and every trade
requisite, and we give special advantages to
Cash Purchasers.—SMITH AND SMITH,
No 5, Octagon, next the Athenaeum.

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.)
 Capital, £1,000,000. Established, 1859.
 With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
 Offices of Otago Branch:
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
 Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,
 With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

FIRE INSURANCES
 Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ..	William Elder
Green Island ..	William Gray
Tokomairiro ..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ..	David Grant
Balclutha ..	J. Macdonald & Co
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Camaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ..	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathurs ..	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton ...	Cameron & Garden
Mataura ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
Tapanui ...	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown ...	Wm. Jenkins

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution, the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

GEORGE W. ELIOTT,
 Agent for Otago.

DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches French, German, and Italian Languages and Literature; Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.
 For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday from 2 to 4 p.m.
 Respectable references are required.

HUGH LAMONT, BUTCHER,

Arthur Street, Dunedin.
 The undersigned having taken over the business of the old established Butchery of Mr. James Hastie, situated as above, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded to Mr. Hastie.
 The public may be assured that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention.

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.
 The undersigned has much pleasure in recommending Mr. Lamont to his friends and customers.
JAMES HASTIE.

MELBOURNE HOTEL,
 DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.

ANDREW M'MENAMIN, PROPRIETOR.
 Wishes to intimate to the public that he has taken the above Hotel, and hopes by strict attention to business, and to the wants of his Customers, to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto accorded so liberally to his predecessor.
 Every Accommodation for Travellers. Good Stabling; also Paddock Accommodation.

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,
 BETERICK, BEFNGER BURN.

The above Hotel has been newly erected, at great expense, and is now one of the most commodious, and comfortably furnished wayside hostleries in the province. The proprietor is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure the patronage of the travelling public. Commodious Stabling, attended to by an experienced and attentive groom.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER
 Family Grocer,
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
 Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

ANDERSON'S BAY BRICK WORKS.

MICHAEL O'HEIR,
 PROPRIETOR.
 A large quantity of first-class BRICKS always on hand.
 Sharp and Fat Sand, in any quantity, at most reasonable prices.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEAR
GEORGE MATTHEWS,

G NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,
 Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every description Lawn grass seed, Agricultural seed of all sorts, Whin and Furze seed for hedges, Canary, Hemp, Linseed, Rape, &c., & &c.

DUNEDIN HAT AND BONNET MANUFACTORY.

MRS. J. DYSON takes this opportunity of thanking the Ladies of Dunedin and Country in general for the kind support they have afforded her for the past two years. And having received all the Latest Fashions for the coming Spring and Summer, is now prepared to clean, dye, and alter all kinds of Ladies Hats and Bonnets, and by strict attention to orders, and moderate charges, respectfully solicits their continued support.
 Note the Address—Corner Octagon and Stuart-street.

AMERICAN WASHING FLUID,

Saves more than half the soap, and nearly all the wash-board labour. Price, One Shilling per quart bottle. For sale by all Grocers.
 We, the undersigned, have thoroughly tested and approve of "BROWN'S LIQUID BLUING for CLOTHES." We consider it cheaper, more economical, and in every way more desirable than any other bluing in the market, and are confident that it will give satisfaction to every one who gives it a trial:
 Samuel Clayton (of F. N. Holland
 Gibbs & Clayton) J. Wilson and Co.
 W. Hunter (for W. S. G. Gibbs
 and J. Scourer) H. R. Clark and Co.
OTAGO STEAM LAUNDRY.

The public are respectfully requested to beware of spurious imitations of the above. Ask your grocer for Brown's Liquid Bluing, and take none other. For sale by all grocers at one shilling per bottle.
 Bottled by
J. BROWN, Brown-street, Dunedin.
 Brown's Starch Polish for glossing linen imparts that fine glossy appearance so desirable for shirts, cuffs, &c. Sold in packages for sixpence each.

JOHN GOLLAR,
 BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
 TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
 ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered all over the city and suburbs free of charge. All goods of the best quality. Prices strictly moderate.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,
 DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
 Oamaru.
 N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN!

THE
NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY'S RETAIL BRANCH
 IS
NOW OPEN.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.
F. LAURENSEN,
 Manager.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,
 (One Thomas walk from Wharf.)
THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR,
 Having built and considerably improved the above Hotel, visitors and others from the city and suburbs will find it replete with very convenience. The Bed-rooms (single and double) are lofty and well ventilated. Great attention has been given to the purchasing of stock The Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other drinks kept are of the very best quality.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP

MISS BROWNIE begs to intimate that she has this day admitted into Partnership her sister, Barbara Douglas Brownie, and that they will henceforth be known as and trade under the name or designation of H. and B. BROWNIE, Milliners and Baby Linen Importers.

Miss B. Brownie has just arrived from Home, after an absence of two and a-half years, during which time she was most successful in establishing agencies in London and Glasgow, inasmuch as the buyers in each of these places have had a life-long experience in buying for the Colonial trade, one of them visiting Paris once a month during the millinery season. Ladies can now depend upon a regular supply of the choicest styles of M. M. Worth and Pingat, Mrs. James Lefebrier, Aentenaer, &c., &c.

As this is the only House in town which devotes itself exclusively to the sale of Millinery and Baby Linen, ladies will at once perceive that we are in a much better position than other houses to suit their requirements in these special departments.

In consequence of the steady increase of our business, and to make way for our Expensive Stock, alterations and improvements have been made in the Shop and Show-Room, where Miss Brownie will now have the valuable assistance of her Sister as Saleswoman.

The Work-Room, which for the last three years has been under the able management of Miss Bella Gutrie, has also been altered and extended to accommodate our Staff of Milliners for the Summer Season.

Miss Brownie would take this opportunity of thanking the Ladies of Dunedin and Port Chalmers for the very cordial and liberal support they have given her since she began business—three and a-half years' since—and to assure them that no effort will be wanting on her part to retain the confidence they have always placed in her.

Princes-street, Dunedin, Aug. 18, 1876

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands
Good accommodation for Boarders at
moderate terms.
One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Gentlemen and Families visiting this prosper-
ous mining district will find the above
house replete with every comfort. The Prop-
rietor has spared no expense to make the
Kawarau Hotel a first-class establishment.

Horses and Buggies for hire, and none but
first-class grooms kept.

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

GOODGER'S JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Strangers will find a first-class residence at
the above establishment. The larder is
stocked with the choicest viands, and the
liquors sold by Host Goodger are of the
purest quality.

Horses, Buggies, Waggonettes, &c., always on
hire.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and
Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL, Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families. Charges
moderate. Wines and spirits of ex-
cellent quality. Luggage stored
free. One of Alcock's Billiard
Tables

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

JOHN CAHILL,

THAMES STREET,
OAMARU,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FAMILY GROCER]

AND

CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE SALESMAN.

VICTORIA BOARDING HOUSE,

Thames street,

OAMARU:

ANDREW COSTELLO, PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for the
WORKINGMAN.

THOMAS HANNAN,

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER,

Severn street,

OAMARU.

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH PORTOBELLO.



ON and after the 1st Novem-
ber, the Steamer PORTO-
BELLO will leave Port Chalmers
for Dunedin, via Portobello and all inter-
mediate Jetties, daily, on arrival of 7.50
train; returning at 4 p.m., except on holidays,
when she will ply in connection with the rail-
way.

Special arrangements can be made for
Excursions. Apply,
BOUMAN, MACANDREW, & CO.,
Jetty street.

KENSINGTON WOOD AND COAL DEPOT.

C. CAMPION wishes to intimate to the
Inhabitants of the FLAT that they can now
procure Firewood and Coal at the above
Depôt at town prices.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island
Coal always on hand. Orders punctually at-
tended to.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.
Good Stabling and Loose Boxes. Buggies and
Horses for Hire.

JOHN COGAN.

OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE,

J. COGGIN, PROPRIETOR.

Excellent accommodation. Good atten-
dance with every comfort com-
bined, with moderate
charges.

SHAMROCK HOTEL, Peel Street, - Lawrence

M. MONAGHAN, PROPRIETOR
UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Com-
fort, Civility, and Attention at the
above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good
Stabling.

BURKE'S

O TAGO BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

Private Rooms for Families.

The WHITE HART is situated in a most
central position, and within three minutes'
walk of the Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND
LOOSE BOXES.
M. HANLEY
PROPRIETOR.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse street, Dunedin.

ANDERSON'S BAY HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MALONEY, PROPRIETOR,
Wishes to intimate to the residents of the
Peninsula and surrounding districts that he
has taken the above Hotel, and hopes by
careful attention to business, and by keeping
nothing but the best drinks, to obtain a large
share of public support.

First-class accommodation for boarders
Private rooms for families.

The 'Bus starts from the Hotel every
hour during the day for Dunedin.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN,

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MOLONEY

PROPRIETOR.

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